REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,857.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2¼ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th April 1874, at 4 P.M.

	April 1874.		April 1874.
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Rutnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingorla	19	„ Galle	28
„ Goa	20	„ Negapatam ......May	1
„ Carwar	20	„ Pondicherry	2
„ Mangalore	21	„ Madras	4
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	6
„ Tellicherry	22	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Calicut	23	„ Bimlipatam	7
„ Beypore	23	„ Gopaulpore	8
„ Cochin	24	„ False Point	9
„ Alleppy	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

	April 1874.		April 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	10	Leave BUSREH	29
„ Kurrachee	14	„ Mahomerah	29
„ Guadur	15	„ Fao	29
„ Muscat	17	„ Bushire .... May.	1
„ Bunder Abbas	19	„ Bahrein	1
„ Linga	21	„ Linga	6
„ Bushire	23	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Koweit	23	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	25	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	25	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSREH	26	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 10th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 17th April 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th April.

THE Splendid s.s. COLOMBO, 2,696 Tons, Joseph Brown, Commander, has very superior and well ventilated Cabin accommodation (amidships) for Fifty First and Twenty Second Class Passengers. Her Dining Saloon is on deck, and measures 60 by 20 feet. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has Piano on board, Ice house, and every requisite for the comfort of Passengers.

RATES of PASSAGE MONEY, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board :—

First Class	Rs. 500
Second Class	„ 300

Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE 18TH APRIL.

THE Magnificent S. S. JOHN TENNANT, 2,269 Tons, 1,350 H.P., effective, Roland de Steiger, R.N.R., Commander, well-known as of Green's line to Calcutta), built last year expressly for the Passenger Trade, is provided with every comfort and convenience for the voyage, and offers very superior accommodation for Passengers. She has a Ladies' Boudoir with Piano, Ice-house, &c., and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Each Cabin has a large port to the upper and lower berths.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,

or

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following magnificent first-class STEAMERS, specially built and designed for the INDIA and CHINA TRADE, will be despatched as under :—

HANKOW, 100 A 1, 2,332 Tons, 500 H P., about 27th April.

WHAMPOA, 100 A 1, 2,487 Tons, 500 H.P., to follow.

These splendid vessels having attained a very high rate of speed on their trial trips are expected to make the passage from Bombay to Liverpool in about twenty-six days.

They have exceptionally good accommodation for Passengers, the Cabins being thoroughly ventilated and provided with every requirement for comfort.

Each vessel has accommodation for about Sixty First-class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rate of Passage-money, exclusive of Wines, Spirits, and Liquor, which can be had on Board,

TO LIVERPOOL :—FIRST-CLASS, Rs. 500.

For Passage and inspection of Plans of Cabin accommodation apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,

or SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9 10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ARABIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st May 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

ADAMS'S PATENT C. F. BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department. Reprints of Special Articles from the *Times*, *Engineer*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Pall Mall Gazette*, &c., &c., on competitive trials of this Revolver, with price lists, can be obtained on application. Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS Co., Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C., the only address. Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary Appurtenances. The HIGHEST CLASS MEDAL OF MERIT has been awarded at the VIENNA EXHIBITION for Adams's Patent Central Fire Breech-loading Revolvers.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Monday, the 13th April, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. PEKIN, (3,777 Tons, and 600 H.P.) Captain W. Woolcott, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 6th April 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 21st April 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, (2,725 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th April.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

PEKIN	3,777 TONS	600 H.P.,	13th April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P.,	27th do.
INDUS	3,473 „	500 H.P.,	11th May.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SURAT AND GOGO STEAM FERRY.

UNDER CONTRACT with GOVERNMENT, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO, and vice versa, Sundays excepted.

FARES.

First Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4
Second Class	3 0	Carriages	„ 4
Third Class	1 8		

The Steamers leave both Surat and Gogo on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in the morning according to the state of the tide.

The Steamer leaving Surat on FRIDAY proceeds direct to Bhownugger, and leaves that Port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents—

Mr. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Mr. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.
Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 14th January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CELLA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 9th April 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c

1 very powerful large size centrifugal Pump of 8 inches diameter can be worked by steam and will discharge in one hour about 100,000 gallons of water.

1 large cast-iron Pump inside brass cylinder and brass bucket.

1 very powerful cast iron Pump with fly wheels.

The above Pumps can be worked by steam and hand, and discharge in one hour 5,000 to 10,000 gallons of water.

1 bullock cart of Addis's patent wheel.

1 Grass chaff-cutting machine with fly wheels.

300 Chinese porcelain fineces.

1 Case Violet Hair Powder.

Few pair Gentlemen's Ladies' and Child's Boots.

AT 1 P.M.

A capital Polo Poney, height 12-2½
1 Aden cow and a calf.
1 Double seated Brougham.
1 Office Shigram.
1 Bay Horse.
1 Country-bred Grey Mare.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass, and porcelain ware, a full-toned Rosewood Piano, carriages, horses, sets of double and single harnesses, choice and rare plants, &c. at Malabar Hill, next to Mr. Kessowjee Nayeck.

On WEDNESDAY the 22nd instant Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable household furniture, carriages, horses, &c. the property of H. J. P Thompson Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF FOX HOUNDS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 10 couple of good serviceable Fox Hounds, in first-rate order, brought from England last November, and hunted by the Bombay Hunt during the last season, if not previously disposed of by private sale.

The above may be seen at the Kennels, Love Lane, near Mahaluxmee.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, a Palanquin-shape Office Shigram, by Lawrence and Co., Grey Horse, Harness, &c., at Victoria Lodge, Victoria Road, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of T. H. Bartley, Esq., leaving Bombay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th April 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AN AUCTION SALE of handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, a full-sized Mahogany Slate Billiard Table with Lamps, a Rosewood Semi-grand Pianoforte by "J. Broadwood & Son," &c., at No. 53, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill (opposite to Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker's Bungalow.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 11th inst, at 1 o'clock P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, all the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., of T. Ormiston, Esq., C. E., the same comprises a set of crystal star cut glassware, decanters, fruit dishes, water jug, &c, dinner, tea and dessert sets, plated dish covers, hotwater curry dishes, salver, cruet, pickle and egg frames, single and chamber candlesticks, a set of spoons and forks cutlery, &c, a set of dining and camp tables, side boards, malet pattern, arms and without arms chairs, cellerette, double branched wall shades with pans and drops, plated and bronze single, double, and 4 light hanging argand lamps with drops, rich engravings in gilt and other frames, a Rosewood semi-grand pianoforte by J Broadwood and Son, a full-sized mahogany Thurston's billiard table with balls, cues, &c., a billiard lamp, circular, card, and pier tables, conversation, half-backed and cleopatra couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, large English carpets with border, chiffoniers, teapoys, an ottoman English writing table, brass and iron painted bedsteads, wardrobes, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washand tables, cheval and toilet glasses, camphorwood chests of drawers, China mattings, bedroom and long arm chairs, dispense and copper cooking utensils, few dozen pots of choice plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues of the full particulars are published, and the property is now on view.

Also, at 2 p.m.

(The Property of a Gentleman leaving Bombay).

An English-built circular-fronted Miniature Brougham, with a pair of fast-trotting well-matched Grey Arab Horses, and a set of plated mounted harness.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 11th April 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on SATURDAY the second day of May 1874, Mr. BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction at 4 o'clock P.M., on the premises the very valuable property situate at Bholeswer hereinafter described under instructions from Anpoornabai, widow of the late Bhawoo Canoba the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Brijvullub Jugjeevandass the Mortgagor. The property is submitted for sale by virtue of and under a Power of sale vested in the said Anpoornabai by the Indenture of mortgage of the said property executed by Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass and dated the 30th August 186 .

The property is in description as follows,

All that part or piece of ground together with a large dwelling house and two ranges of buildings and two stables and premises all built and standing thereon, situate at the corner of the Portuguese Church lane and Bhooleshwar road in the Bhooleshwar subdistrict fronting the Northside of the Bhooleshwar road, without the Fort of Bombay. The said several buildings being assessed by the Collector of assessment under No. 35 and the said part or piece of ground registered by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 117 containing by admeasurement (1410) square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by public passage, on the west by public road called the Portuguese Church lane, on the north by a public road called Bhooleshwar road, and on the south by the property of Culliandass Kirparam, and which said large dwelling house is now in the occupation of the said Brijvullubdass Jugjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned Solicitors to the mortgagee at their office, Apollo street No. 6, Fort, or to the auctioneer.

The property now produces about Rupees 600 as the monthly rent thereof.—Dated this 6th day of April 1874.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,

Attorneys for Anpoornabai.

FOR SALE, the Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay, a first-class rosewood, tricord, check action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the Rooms of the Undersigned. The above Instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest Pianos in India.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Two light English-built nearly new Miniature Broughams, three new boat-shaped Open Carriages, park and self-driving Phaetons, Wagonette, Shigrams, also, few sets plated and brass mounted single Harness, Carriages and Buggy Whips.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 11th April 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.

GLORIOUS AND CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE ABOVE TALENTED COMPANY.

MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 13.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

DAVE CARSON,

INDIA'S OWN THUTTABAZ,

Will appear in his Original Living Photograph of the

BENGALEE BABOO.

HARRY LESLIE, AMERICA'S FAMOUS COMEDIAN,

Will represent his great impersonation of TOBY TWINKLE in the Laughable Farce, entitled,

WATSON'S HOTEL IN AN UPROAR.

Mr. J. O. PIERCE, IN A MUSICAL MELANGE,

Introduce Solos on the English Concertina, the Sardinian Tibia, and Lithophone.

Mr. J. C. TALBOT, THE PEERLESS PRIMA DONNA,

In his Burlesque Operatic Scenas.

THE INCOMPARABLE QUARTETTE,

MESSRS. NORVILLE, HENRI, PIERCE, & HOGARTH,

In a New Selection of Glees, Madrigals, &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY BRESLAUER & Co., where a Plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock. Trouble begins at 8-45.

Stage Manager ... . Mr. HARRY LESLIE.
Musical Director ... ...Mr. J. O. PIERCE.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 11TH APRIL 1874.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE NEW DRAMA,

FULUCKSOOR AND SELIM.

SECOND NIGHT OF THE NEW OPERA,

LALLA ROOKH.

Reserved Tickets.........Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M.; Performance commencing at 8-30 sharp.

LOST, a set of THREE BILLS of LADING for (W B on top, O in a triangle, and H S below) 100 Bales Cotton, shipped per INDIAN EMPIRE, at BREMERHAVEN, in the name of JOHN MARSHALL. Bankers and Merchants are cautioned against advancing against same.

NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

WANTED, an ASSISTANT TRAFFIC MANAGER. Salary Rs. 350 per mensem. Applications with Copies of Testimonials to be sent to the Secretary before 1st proximo.

By Order of the Trustees,

G. MANSON, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th April 1874.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

FOR SALE, light sound HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen Cases, *Red* and *White*, Rs. 15 and 18 each. Apply to the Godown Keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SHAH PARMANANDAS PARBHOODAS has contracted and agreed to mortgage all that piece or parcel of land or ground, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Pension and Tax under No. 47, with the Stables standing thereon, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 77, situate, lying and being at Jugjeevan Keeka Street, in the Sub-district of Bhooleshwur, admeasuring 305 5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by sweepers' passage, on or towards the west by the Panjrapole Road, on or towards the north by the property of Goculdas Cullianjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Tulsidas Kissondas, and is in the occupation of the said Shah Parmanandas Parbhoodas.

All persons having any claim over the said piece of land, with the stable thereon, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or in anywise whatsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known to me, as Solicitor for the Mortgagee, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the mortgage will be completed without reference to such claim.—Dated this 10th day of April 1874.

MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,

Mortgagee's Solicitor.

No. 1001.—HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 2nd April 1874.

NOTIFICATION.—In modification of that part of Home Department Resolution, dated 28th November last, and published in the *Gazette of India* dated 29th November, which contained a list of places of import of Arms and Ammunition by sea and of the officers authorized to grant licenses,—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in the exercise of the power vested in him by Section 17 of Act XXXI. of 1860, has been pleased to authorize the Undermentioned Officers to grant licenses for the importation into British India by sea of Arms and Ammunition at the ports mentioned opposite their names, and for importation into British India by land at the places specified below :—

Officers authorized to grant licenses.	Names of Ports.
	MADRAS.
Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras	Bimlipatam. Coconada. Tuticorin. Calicut. Mangalore. Negapatam.
Commissioner of Police	Madras.
	BOMBAY.
Commissioner of Police	Bombay.
Commissioner in Sind	Kurrachee.
The Resident at Aden	Aden.
	BENGAL.
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	Calcutta.
	BRITISH BURMA.
Chief Commissioner of Burma	Rangoon. Bassein. Akyab. Moulmein. Tavoy. Mergui.

IMPORT BY LAND.

The Officers authorized to grant licenses to import Arms and Ammunition by Land into any part of the territories under the Government of India, are—the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, or such Officers as he may appoint; the Secretaries to the Governments of Bengal, North-Western Provinces and the Punjab; and such Officers as the Governments of Madras and Bombay shall appoint for those Presidencies respectively.

A. C. LYALL,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a respectable EUROPEAN MAID SERVANT, to take charge of two Children, 3 and 4 years old. Apply to "B.," Office of this paper.

FOR HIRE, a powerful STEAM PUMP for PUMPING out WELLS. For particulars apply to Mr. F. KERNER, Apollo Bunder.

CHAMPAGNE.—A few dozens, at Rs. 25, to CLOSE a SHIPMENT.

RICHARD MARTIN & Co.

FOR SALE, a MINIATURE BROUGHAM, in good order, and a bay Australian HORSE. Price of the turn-out Rs. 800. Address "L. H.," H. M.'s Mint.

FIVE Photographic Views of the Scenes of the late Riots, especially got up for sending by One Anna Book-post to Up-country or Europe. Can be had at BOLTON & Co.

WANTED, a competent ENGINEER to take charge of Cotton Presses Up-country. None need apply without good testimonials or reference. Apply stating salary required to "X.," care of this Office.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c. engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER; OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY,

SPECIALLY SELECTED for the HOT SEASON.

GENT'S BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino ...	Six.	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony ...	„	19 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, Shrinkless	„	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance ..	„	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	„	40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton ...Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super „ „ ... „	11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours ... „	14 8	16 0
Extra Super „ ... „	16 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes ... „	18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread ... „	25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan ... „	28 0	32 0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen......per pair.	4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures ....Doz.	15 8	17 8
Super Drab or Fawn	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	17 8	19 8
Vecuna Merino, a new Introduction, very thin and comfortable...	22 0	25 0
Stout Merino, Plain.........	19 0	21 0
Stout Ribbed „	19 0	22 0

GENT'S DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton, Six..	26 0	29 0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee..	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino....	36 0	42 0
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	42 0	48 2
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	31 0	35 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair.	2 0	2 4

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article..............	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17 1	19 8
Best Striped Cambric....	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric....six ..	16 8	18 0
Oxford Cloth ......each..	4 12	5 8
Wove Flannel ......each..	8 0	9 0

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth..............	10 0	11 8
Wove Flannel	17 0	19 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20 0	23 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH & COMPANY.

NOTICES.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON

SEWING MACHINE COMPANY FOR BOMBAY

CAUTION.

HAVING noticed in one of the BOMBAY PAPERS, Advertisements from certain parties, for the Sales of Sewing Machines of various kinds, and Wheeler and Wilson's amongst others, and as the wording of these advertisements might lead the public and intending purchasers of Sewing Machines to suppose that the parties are appointed our Agents, and are selling the Genuine Machines, we hereby beg to CAUTION the PUBLIC AGAINST the PURCHASE of such MACHINES as GENUINE ONES; and to INTIMATE that Messrs. DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., of No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street, are our SOLE AGENTS for the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

All our Genuine Machines have the name of the Wheeler and Wilson M'f'g Company impressed on the Cloth Plate, and the Medallion Trade Mark of the Company imbedded in the Machines.

WHEELER AND WILSON M'F'G Co.,

London and New York.

WHEELER AND WILSON

SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE COMPANY, AT THE

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,

IN ADDITION TO

THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT

FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

HIS MAJESTY THE

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA,

HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF

"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"

UPON THE

HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,

PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table......Rs.	105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table .... „	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table .... „	90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case... „	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... „	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do. ... „	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. ... „	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished .... „	165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS !

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

"WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona .... Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee & Sons.
Surat .... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ... Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.

SHACKLETON & Co.,

EXPORT PROVISION MERCHANTS,

45, BOTOLPH LANE,

AND

2, GROCER'S HALL COURT,

LONDON.

REAL YORK HAMS, PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON. BERKLEY, CHEDDAR, PINE, STILTON, and MEDA CHEESES, &c., &c.

Orders must be accompanied by remittances or references to first-rate London Houses.

NOTICES.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS,

ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,

ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,

4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,

OF THE NEWEST DESIGN AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,

AND

UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,

(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),

MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,

11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs.	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „	at 6 0	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „	at 6 0	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „	at 6 0	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „	at 6 0	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „	at 6 0	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons			2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „	at 6 0	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs			1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW. 46, Washington Street. | LONDON. 84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Fossilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by remittance or reference to firm in England.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 1874 the OFFICE ROOMS, now in the occupation of Messrs. R. L. Southern & Co., over the Auction Rooms of Messrs. Bennett & Co., in Forbes Street, No. 8. Apply to

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

TO LET, for six months, on Malabar Hill, a BUNGALOW, completely furnished. Rent Rs. 175. For further particulars apply at No. 105, Malabar Hill.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

NOTICE.—AMALGAMATED SOCIETY of RAILWAY SERVANTS in INDIA.—A MEETING will be held at the FITZGERALD HOTEL, BYCULLA, on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., (Railway Time), at which the General Secretary will state the necessity for and the benefits to be derived from amalgamation.

All Railway employés are invited to attend.

F. T. ATKINS,

General Secretary.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use.

E. MANECKJEE,

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by AUCTION at DHORAJEE, KATTYWAR, this Season's COTTON, machine ginned and half pressed. Sales take place weekly. Probably about 1,500 bales to be sold during the Season. The port of Vereawal only 56 miles distant from Dhorajee. For further particulars apply to the Mamlutdar of Dhorajee.

A. M. PHILLIPS,

Assistant Political Agent in charge of Gondul State, Kattyawar.

Dated Gondul, 2nd April 1874.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received till noon, on the 16th instant, for the execution by Contract of ordinary and petty REPAIRS to BARRACKS and PUBLIC BUILDINGS at Colaba, Mazagon, Malabar Point, Cross Island, Middle Ground, Oyster Rock, Butcher's Island, Elephanta, Pow Pier, and Hog Island, for the Season 1874-75.

The Survey Reports and Conditions and Forms of Contract can be seen, and copies of the Schedules of Rates on which the Tenders are to be based obtained by personal application at the Defences Office, and payment by each applicant of Rs. 5.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. MEREWETHER, Major, R.E.,

Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

Bombay Defences Office, Mazagon, 9th April 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

AMRAOTI STATE RAILWAY TRAINS.

The PUBLIC are hereby informed that on and after MONDAY next, the 13th instant, and until further NOTICE, the DOWN MIXED TRAIN, leaving BUDNERA at 3-35 P.M., will CEASE, and instead, a MIXED TRAIN will leave Budnera for Amraoti at 6-15 P.M. and will arrive at Amraoti at 6-45 P.M.

The other Mixed Trains between Budnera and Amraoti will continue to run to the same time as has been already announced.

HENRY CONDER,

Bombay, 8th April 1874. General Traffic Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require for one year, commencing from 1st May next, estimated at 60 tons.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for Tallow," and which must specify the rate per cwt., delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample must accompany each Tender. No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs 1,000 in cash or Government Paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

The person whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security in Cash or Government Paper amounting to 10 per cent. on the estimated total value of the Tallow to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 28th March 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SIMHABAEE, widow of SULLIMAN EBRAHIM DIVAYKER, ISAAC SULLIMON DIVAYKER and MARIAMBAEE, wife of the said Isaac Sulliman Devayker, of Bombay Beni-Israel inhabitants, have contracted to sell to HEERJIBHOY JONIAL absolutely all that piece of land (bearing No 1,339, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue) with the dwelling house (bearing No 17, in the books of the Municipality) standing thereon, situated in the Don Tad third Row in the Mandvee Registration subdistrict, outside the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the north by the said Don Tad Third Row Road, on the east by the house of Khoja Mooljee Jevraj, on the south by the house of Hayeem Samuel Bhachayker, and on the west by the house belonging to Cowasjee Meherwanjee, Hattydaroo, in which said house contracted to be sold the said vendors, are now residing, and that all persons having any claim whatever to the said premises or any part thereof, are required to send a statement of such claim in writing to the Undersigned, the purchaser's solicitors, at their office at 5, Apollo Street, within the Fort, on or before the 20th instant, and in default thereof, the persons having claims if any on the said property will be deemed to have waived the same, and the purchase will be completed accordingly.—Dated the 6th day of April 1874.

MACFARLANE & SHIPSEY,

Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1874.

Committee of Management.

COLONEL J. J. FULTON, M. S. C.
CAPTAIN C. McINROY, M. S. C.
MAJOR S. H. WILLIAMS, M. S. C.

Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each—Cash.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the benefit of the Trichinopoly Race Fund.

500 Rs. (five hundred Rupees) will be given to the 4th horse and 100 Rs. (one hundred Rupees) to every starter.

After all expenses have been deducted the balance will be divided as follows :—

The Winner to receive two-thirds.
The 2nd horse „ one-quarter.
The 3rd horse „ one-twelfth.

To close on 1st June, and the Drawing to take place on the following day at the Trichinopoly Club.

Applications (accompanied by remittances) to be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY DERBY SWEEP,

Trichinopoly Club, Trichinopoly.

CREGAN'S PATENT BOILER COMPOSITION AND MODUS.

ENGINEERS will find CREGAN'S BOILER COMPOSITION and MODUS the BEST and CHEAPEST yet introduced in India. It is solely manufactured under the Patentee's immediate supervision and is at present in use in more than FORTY FACTORIES in the Bombay Presidency. All indents and correspondence to be addressed to the Undersigned. Copies of testimonials and directions for use forwarded on application.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E., Sole Agent.

33, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BILLIARDS.

IN consequence of the enormous rise in the Price of IVORY in Europe, the cost of BILLIARD BALLS has increased about 30 per cent. But as we had purchased largely before the rise, we are enabled to offer BILLIARD, POOL, and PYRAMID BALLS at a lower rate than now prevails in England.

Intending Purchasers will do well to avail themselves of the present low rates, as our next supply will be considerably enhanced in price.

PRESENT PRICES.

BILLIARD BALLS, Size 2 1/16 inch,	Rs. 24	per Set
Do. „ 2 3/16 „	„ 30	„
POOL BALLS	„ 81	„
PYRAMID BALLS	„ 128	„
PLAIN CUES	„ 3	
BUTTED CUES	„ 6	
CUE TIPS	12 Annas per Doz.	
PREPARED CHALK	12 „ „	

SUPERFINE BILLIARD CLOTH, Rs. 85 per Piece, for a full size Table.

AGENCY OF THE

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,

BOMBAY.

CHUBB'S DESPATCH BOXES, fitted with

Stationery, Inkstand, Pen Tray, &c., No. 2	Rs. 50 0
Ditto ditto *with extra Tray*	55 0
Leather Cover for either of the above with Strap and Buckle	15 0
Ditto ditto larger size, No. 3	60 0
Ditto ditto *with extra Tray*	65 0
Leathern Cover for above	15 0

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES, containing

Inkstand, and Pen Tray, No. 2	Rs. 35 0
Ditto ditto No. 3	37 8

T. J. & J. SMITH'S 15-INCH THREE-FOLD DESPATCH BOX, of best Dark Red Russia Leather, lined with Morocco, fitted complete with STATIONERY, BLOTTING BOOK, CASH BOOK, LEDGER, INKSTAND, LIGHT BOX, 3 BOSTONITE TABLETS, PENKNIFE, IVORY RULE, PAPER KNIFE, SCISSORS, CORKSCREW, SILVER and IVORY PEN and PENCIL, &c., with SPRING LOCK and DUPLICATE KEYS, in solid Leather Travelling Case with Strap. Net Cash, price ... Rs. 135 0

ALLEN'S 14 INCH REGISTERED DESPATCH BOX, of best Morocco Leather, Brass bound, with 2 BOSTONITE TABLETS and FITTINGS. Nett Cash ... Rs. 95 0

A B C DESPATCH BOX for Alphabetical arrangement of Papers in Morocco Leather, with FALL FRONT, enclosing PAPER and ENVELOPES, INKSTAND, BLOTTING BOOK, &c. ... Rs. 35 0

CHUBB'S DEED BOXES, in japanned

tin, No. 1, 12½ by 8 by 7	Rs. 22 8
Ditto No. 3, 15½ by 10½ by 9½	35 0
Ditto No. 5, 19½ by 14 by 13	38 8

OFFICE STATIONERY CABINETS, JAPANNED TIN RACKS, TOURIST WRITING CASES, &c. &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

COALS.—STEAM COAL certified by practical men equal to any and superior to most in India. For particulars and Prices apply to HEAD OFFICE, 79, Clive Street, Calcutta.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

ENCAUSTIC & GEOMETRICAL TILES

BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS. REPRODUCTION OF ANCIENT WORK.

IMPERISHABLE PAVEMENTS FOR

Churches,	Institutions,	Halls,
Schools,	Conservatories,	Corridors,
Clubs,	Vestibules,	Dairies, &c.

SPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR WARM CLIMATES,

Manufactured of the celebrated Jackfield and Broseley clays and arranged in the most beautiful patterns, Glazed Hearth Tiles. Wall and Bath Tiles. Designs and Estimates on application to

CRAVEN, DUNNILL & CO. (Limited),

Jackfield Works, near Ironbridge, Shropshire, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,

CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

TRADE MARK.

ON A WREATH, A LION RAMPANT GARDANT, HOLDING A CROWN PROPER.

ELLWOOD'S

HATS AND HELMETS.

YARROW & HEDLEY'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON, OR STEEL.

33 feet long...	seats for 8 persons...	complete from £192 to £270.
30 feet long...	seats for 14 persons...	complete from £260 to £350.
27 feet long...	seats for 20 persons...	complete from £324 to £430.
43 feet long...	seats for 30 persons...	complete from £476 to £610.
50 feet long...	seats for 60 persons...	complete from £800 to £1,040.
&c.	&c.	&c.

Steamers up to 45 feet in length can be transported on a ship's deck entire, and ready for immediate use on arrival, or shipped in 3 or more sections.

The above may be used for conveying passengers, carrying cargo, or as tugs.

The total working expenses of a Steamer 43 feet long, amount to 15 shillings a day in England; the consumption of fuel being about 6 cwt., and a man and a boy the crew required.

Paddle and Screw Steamers constructed specially for river navigation, having a very shallow draught of water.

MACHINERY SUPPLIED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & HEDLEY,

Engineers and Builders, Isle of Dogs, Poplar, London.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the Office of this Journal.

KEATING'S

PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

AS SUPPLIED TO HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, FLIES, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, and every other species of Insect. Sportsmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs*. The Public are cautioned to observe that the packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of Thomas Keating.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS,

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children. Sold in Bottles of various sizes by all Chemists and Druggists,

THOMAS KEATING, London,

Export Chemist and Druggist.

Agents for Bombay :—Treacher and Co.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., to a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements,

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of, 1s. 4d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the,

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shaik Bachoo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

BICKERSTETH AND CO., Leigh, near Manchester, sole Manufacturers of BICKERSTETH'S COMPOSITION for COVERING BOILERS, CYLINDERS, PIPES, &c. Non-conducting, Non-combustible, and Anti-corrosive.

Trade Mark—"B. & Co., Leigh" (in diamond).

Adapted for Stationary, Locomotive, or Marine Boilers, Cylinders, Pipes, or the surfaces of any vessel in which the retention of heat is a desideratum. In Steamers, the heat in the engine room, &c., is so much reduced as to be of the greatest relief to engineers and firemen. A saving of *twenty-five per cent.* in fuel is effected, and the composition (when properly applied) will last as long as the boiler, pipe, &c. The steam is kept perfectly dry, passing through any length of piping *without condensation*.

The LEIGH BOILER ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPOSITION

Agents wanted in every Manufacturing Town and District throughout the World.

For Copies of Testimonials, and all other information, apply to BICKERSTETH & Co., as above.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 10TH APRIL.

EXCHANGE.—The weakening tendency shown last evening increased during the day, and rates in Sterling Exchange on London can be quoted as fully one-half per cent. lower, closing weak.

Government Securities are slightly altered, but not to any appreciable extent.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11¼d. to 5/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11d. to 1s. 11 1/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¾d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 9/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11½d.
Credit 3 do.	1s. 11¼d.
Credit 3 do. francs	246½
On Calcutta 60 days' sight.	98½
Do. demand	99¾ to 100
On Madras 30 days' sight	99¼
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	217. to 2:8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107 to ¼
Four & half per cent.	103¼
Four per cent.	102¾ to ½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
15 years' Debenture Loans	109¼
years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	111

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	11 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	11 "
Do. on Merchandise	13 "
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	12 "
Bank Bills	11 "
Mercantile Paper	14 "

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-10
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 222
Five-Franc Pieces	" 221½
Bar Silver	" 106
Gold Lea	" 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	" 16-14
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	" 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

FREIGHTS by Steamer are very dull, and although brokers are quoting £2-11-3, we do not hear of that rate being accepted. The Whampoa (s) engaged a full cargo at £2-12-6 with concessions, and the Colombo (s) left Aden with a cargo for London at £2-12-6 quick despatch. Sail rates are well maintained, and for May 1,000 bales were re-let in their iron ship Norval at £3-2-6.

London	Cotton Cases Seeds	No ship; by steamer £3 to £3 5d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships "	£3 7s. 6d.
	Myrabollams	£2 2s. 6d.
	Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 12s. 6d. to £3 15s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 0s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 0s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 2s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£2 12s. 6d.
	Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	" Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 10 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET active for Bank of Bombay 2nd Issue and other Spinning shares. Colaba shares closed firm.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Noml. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
12,000	1,000	all	7½ pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	737½
10,000	500	225	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. issue	417½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
15,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	275
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	400 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	126
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1,350
3,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	107
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	900
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	270

* Rs. 100 per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

......	£20	218-3-0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	224
......	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
......	£20	43-10-2	do.	Ditto	....
......	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,125
......	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,560
500	2,500	all	175p.s	Alliance Spinning	2,760
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,875
900	1,000	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,290 xd
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	285
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,755
750	2,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,270
500	1,000	1,000		Khandeish Spinning	1,000
350	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	650
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,410
600	1,000	all	100p.s	Morarjee Spinning	1,410
800	2,500	all	300*	Oriental	3,700 xd
690	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal	2,500
500	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	1,425
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. Do. ,1/4 share	350

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

110	5,000	2,850	160 ps	Abar Cotton Press Co.	1,600
200	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	875
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	150
150	12,000	11,000	100ps.	Apollo Press Co.	4,600
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps.	Bombay Press Co.	700
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	175
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,880	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	2,500
350	9,000	all	250ps.	East India Press Co.	2,200
150	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co.	4,000 xd
3 0	2,000	1,800	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	10 nl
3 0	1,000	all	70 ps	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	400
200	400	350	60 ps	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	575
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	1,800
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
2 0	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	1,050
4 0	850	750	185 ps	Scinde Press Co.	480
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
150	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,000
150	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart United Press Co.	960

* Per share for the half year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

......	2,500 150	1,500	135ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
1,000		all	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500		300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	115
2,150		100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	20
4,000	0	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	26
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	410
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
......	95	19½	...	Bank of China	1
......	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
......	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
......	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

There is no change to report in the state of the Market, and prices are much the same. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

750 pieces Grey Shirtings	45 in. 39 yds. 8 lbs.	at Rs. 5 3 0
500 " " "	45 " 39 " 9 "	at " 6 4 0
1,000 " " " (few)	40 " 39 " 8¼ "	at " 5 10 6
450 " White Lappets	45 " 10 "	at " 2 7 0
450 " " "	40 " 10 "	at " 1 4 0

COTTON, &c.

REUTER'S telegraphic message of Thursday evening reports a dull market at Liverpool, with Surats very dull, and the price of Mid Orleans is lowered by 1/16 per lb. In other discriptions there is, however, no change whatever, fair Dhollerah being quoted at 5½d. per lb., Oomrawuttee at 5⅝d., Hingunghaut at 6⅞d., Orleans at 8¼d., and Broach at 6 7/16d. The sales of the day amount to about 12,000 bales, of which 3,500 are Surats, and of which 2 000 on account of speculation and for exports. Imports at Liverpool are given at 5,000 bales only. Piece goods remain in the same position, but prices are quite the same. The produce markets are still generally quiet, except coffee, which shows a further improvement of 1 to 2s. upon our previous quotations. Exchange on India stands at 1/10½, and the rate of discount on 6 months' sight Bank Bills of 4 per cent. per annum, there being a fall of ½ per cent. in the latter. Government securities have undergone no quotable alteration in rates.

Our latest telegram from Calcutta is dated the 9th instant, in which the market for piece goods is reported quiet, though prices are well supported. Sterling exchange shows no change whatever, 6-months' sight bills being quoted at 1-11⅝, credits at 1-11½, and documents at 1-11⅝. Money continues steady.

The Cotton Market here continues quiet, but there is no change in prices. The following purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

25 candies New	Barsee	at Rs. 170
50 " "	Bharee	at " 168
75 " "	Bhownuggur	at " 177
50 " "	Wudwan	at " 172
50 " "	"	at " 172
25 " "	Broach M.S.	at " 191½
25 " "	Khandeish	at " 163½
25 " "	" W. S.	at " 154
150 " "	Jodia	at " 169½
250 " "	Faizpore F. P. B	at " 176-177
50 " "	Nerlad	at " 152½
50 " "	Verawul	at " 161½
750 " "	"	at " 153½ to 54
75 " "	"	at " 155

YARNS.

No sales have come to our notice.

METALS.

Nothing has been done.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	Caster (s)	Marnesig	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Glasgow, Lloyd, to Moulmain.
Ship Ardgowan, Kerr, to Liverpool.
Barque Bluche, Bord, to Havre via Tellichery.
Steamer Punjaub, Gavin, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Barque Harold, to Bremenhaven.
Barque Gauge, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.

6 Braemar Castle (s).. Marshall ......Moulmein, April 1.
Nankin (s) ......McNabb ......Rangoon, April 2.

April. DEPARTURES.

6 Steamers Satara, Mahratta, Arabia, and Mecca.

MADRAS.

April ARRIVALS.

7 India (s) ...... Coconada.
8 Sultan (s) ...... London.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1069 Lloyds, Robinson—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

283 Ardgowan, Kerr—W. Nicol & Co.
1391 Canute, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
255 City of Richmond, Starkie—The Captain.
1015 Ellen Bates, Water—Edward Bates & Co.
1346 Ellerslie, Peters—Lawrence & Co.
1244 Greenock, Walker—R. Steuart & Co.
1117 Helen Scott,—Gribble—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1299 Hannah Law, Dawson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1279 Liverpool, Shrewsbury—J. McIntosh.
1363 Manila, Hamilton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1133 Pegasus, Powell—The Captain.
1428 St. Elmo, Clark—Lawrence & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

391 Accasia, Anderson—The Captain.
266 British India, Roberts—R. Steuart & Co.
1336 Callixane, O'Halloran—W. Nicol & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Key—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
498 Fluellin, Livingston—The Captain.
1279 Glenhaven, Forshaw—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
726 Granite City, Ellis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
709 Sultana, Seals—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR FALMOUTH.

950 Octavia, Twaits—McCulloch, Brown & Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

814 Harold, Smith—Wallace & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.

949 Alabama, Weir—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

872 Eugene, Lazarine—H. A. Sedick.
536 Gauge, Boniton—The Captain.

FOR TELLICHERRY.

455 Bluche, Barra—Edward Baudry & Co.

NOT FIXED.

965 C N., Wilson—H. J. H. Ahmed.
1168 Glasgow, Lloyer—W. Nicol & Co.
1532 Persian Empire, Watson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMERS.

2098 Pekin, Woolcott—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

989 Border Chieftain, Bailey—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

923 Atlantic, Svenssan—Volkart Brothers.
1690 Amelia, Stockdale—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1226 Bellona, Bhodes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1696 Colombo, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.
889 Elgin, Miller—Gaddum & Co.
898 Excelsior, Joss—Mackinlay, Simpson & Co.
2331 Hankow, Symington—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1460 John Tenant, Steiger—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1555 Lady Lycett, Erat—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR HAVRE.

739 Renown, Smith—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR COAST AND CUTCH.

706 Koina, Profumo—Essa bin Khalef.

NOT FIXED.

1307 Cella, Harris—W. and A. Graham & Co.
1061 Killarney, Oneill—The Captain.
2257 Mooltan, Fentiman—P. & O. Co.
2090 Mirzapore, Parish—P. & O. Co.
873 Royal Minstrel, Henderson—Alsen, Riebe & Co.
2487 Whampoa, Jaques—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MAURITIUS.

472 Ann, Nacoda—V. Ebram & Co.

FOR SHARE AND ADEN

168 Sultan Basha, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

Abyssinia, James, R.N.
Clyde (ordinary).
Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
1060 Dalhousie, Warner.
3037 Glasgow, James.
Magdala, Palmer, R.N.
May Frere, Gutterie.
665 Magpie, Doughty.
Nimble, Best.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—APRIL 9.

Wyatt, Lieutenant, Bengal, 55th Regiment, to appear before a medical board, from Peshawur.

Loughnan, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bareilly.

Gordon, Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on furlough, from Cawnpore.

Callette, Lieutenant, Bengal, 85th Light Infantry, on leave, from Meerut.

Crawford, Captain, 68th Light Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES—APRIL 10.

Lyster, Lieutenant-Colonel, 3rd Goorkhas, on furlough, to Europe.

Hicks, Brevet Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Carter, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, on furlough, to England.

Davies, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Loughnan, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet
United Kingdom	Apr. 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	" 24	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	May. 2	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	Apr. 21	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	" 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar	" 13	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

China and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	April 21	Monday	June 1
Monday	May 4	"	" 29
"	" 18	"	July 13
"	June 1	"	" 20
"	" 15		

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	May 2	Saturday	June 27
"	" 30	"	July 25

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates:—

Regular dates.		*Supplemental dates.*	
Monday	April 23	Monday	April 20
"	May 11	"	May 18
Friday	June 5	"	June 12
"	July 3	Friday	July 10

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

REVISED RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half Yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

TO SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

We have been led to introduce the Scale for Payment in arrear because of the very free interpretation which is generally given to "payment in advance." To secure the advantages of the Advance Scale, payment must be made by Annual Subscribers within two months of the beginning of their term of Subscription, by Half-yearly Subscribers within one month, Quarterly Subscribers within a fortnight, and Monthly Subscribers within a week.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, Military, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address.

Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8 per annum.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Over and Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs 10 0
Per Copy	" 0 4

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines...Re. 1
Each succeeding line ...... " 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

NOW READY.

"THE BOMBAY RIOTS OF 1874,"

PRICE ONE RUPEE EIGHT ANNAS.

Being a simple but full Narrative of the Riots, with the Opinions of the Indian Press thereon, and all the Evidence given at the Examinations of the Rioters in the Police Courts.

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the PARSEE INHABITANTS of Bombay will be held at the "ALLBLESS-BAUG" on SUNDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ADOPTING a MEMORIAL ADDRESSED to the MOST NOBLE the MARQUIS of SALISBURY, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, regarding the recent MAHOMEDAN RIOTS in Bombay.

All ZOROASTRIANS are hereby requested to ATTEND the said MEETING.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
Chairman of the Committee appointed to prepare the above Memorial.
Bombay, 8th April 1874.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BULLOCK—April 5th, at Shahjehanpore, N. W. P., the wife of F. S. Bullock, C. S., of a daughter.

SOUTHON—April 5th, at Lucknow, the wife of Mr. J. Southon, Supervisor, P. W. D., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

COCK—POLLOCK—April 6th, at Umballa, Captain C. R. Cock, Station Staff Officer, Seetapore, to Anna, daughter of the late Right Hon'ble Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.

WILLIS—BERRY—April 6th, at the Roman Catholic Church, Dhurrumtollah, by the Rev. Father De Vos, S. J., Mr. J. Willis, to Miss Hermine Gertrude Berry.

DEATHS.

KIERNANDER—April 3rd, at Howrah, William Ward Kiernander, Superintendent, Government Salt Golahs, Sulkea, and second son of the late Captain Charles Kiernander, 15th B.N.I.

WHYTE—April 6th, at Goosery, Edith Maud, of croup, the youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Whyte, aged eight months and two days.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1874.

THE telegram we published two days ago, giving the substance of new regulations issued by the Horse Guards as to the mode of obtaining commissions in the army, shows that the Tory Secretary for War is far from being disposed to relax the stringency of the conditions laid down by Mr. Cardwell for ensuring the acquirement by all officers of the army of a certain degree at least of scientific education. For some years now the greater number of commissions in the army have been reserved for successful candidates at an examination held every year in England, and the regulations have required that the young gentlemen who thus gained their sub-Lieutenancies, and came to India, should go through a course of garrison instruction and pass a special examination in this country before being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant. But either the regulations were not sufficiently precise, or great laxity was shown by commanding officers in carrying them into effect, for in July 1872 the Commander-in-Chief in India issued a general order directing the immediate attention of officers commanding districts and divisions to their duty in this matter, and remarking that "in no less "than twenty-six regiments serving in the three "Presidencies officers had failed to take advan-"tage of the first course of garrison instruction "held in India." As the orders of the Horse Guards making the special examination compulsory on all officers who had entered the army before 1st May 1870 was only issued on 1st April 1872, time was allowed them to save their commissions by passing before the 31st December last; but the War Office is evidently determined that there shall be no repetition of this leniency, and that in future all subalterns shall be obliged to go through a strict course of training and to qualify for a lieutenant's commission within a closely limited period of time after entering the service. This we take to be the meaning of the regulations prescribing a year's service, and then a course of military instruction with garrison classes, for all sub-lieutenants in India, and a definite stay at Sandhurst for successful candidates at the competitive examination who have been gazetted to sub-lieutenancies in England. It is quite possible that had Sir Garnet Wolseley, the most distinguished of the theoretical soldiers in the British army of to-day, failed, with his staff of clever officer-students, to take Coomassie, the old prejudice in favour of sheer British pluck as opposed to scientific training would have been revived in all its force at home; but the most inveterate Tory has no doubt been convinced by this time that officers and soldiers may be relied upon to do their duty quite as well even when they know more about their profession than the simple business of mechanically giving or obeying words of command.

Although, however, it may be a mere surmise of our own, we cannot help suggesting that the way in which the new regulations are worded betokens an intention on the part of Her Majesty's Government to make a far more important change in the organisation of the British army than could be brought about by any mere alteration in the standard of efficiency prescribed for examinations. It seems to us that the Horse Guards, which, be it remembered, now only puts in execution the decrees of the War Office, has, in issuing these regulations, taken the first step towards separating once more the Indian from the Home army. This must, we imagine, be the real significance of the distinction drawn between the training of officers destined for Indian service and those who remain in England. Whatever, in fact, may be the intention of the English Government, it is obvious that the unity supposed to be secured by the amalgamation of the armies cannot be maintained when once a rule is in force which assigns a certain number of sub-lieutenants to Indian service and instruction and sends the rest to Sandhurst. Gradually the line of demarcation between English and Indian officers will become more and more strongly marked again, till a local service will be revived in reality, if not in name: and this tendency as regards the officers of the army will be strengthened by the necessity which exists for making a difference in the conditions of service for common soldiers in England and in India. Competent military critics pointed out long ago that, although the short-time system of enlistment, may be well suited to the state of society at home, and may be the best means available for enabling England, without a resort to the unpopular measure of a compulsory conscription, to put the whole masculine strength of her population through the military mill, it is ridiculous to attempt to form an army for service in India out of recruits who are enlisted only for a few years. The difficulty is, for the present, tided over by the practice of allowing a large proportion of the men of European regiments ordered home to volunteer for further service in India; and thus, practically, we are every year drawing nearer to a consummation which we believe to be inevitable—namely, the creation of an independent army for service in India. Parliament will find itself compelled, ere long, to recognise formally the existence of this gravitation towards a reversal of the policy which the Horse Guards has vainly striven to uphold for the last fifteen years.

WE have at last, by the mail which arrived yesterday evening, an intelligent expression of English opinion on the subject of the Bombay riots. In the *Times* of the 18th ultimo, there is a leading article in which all the incidents of the riots are reviewed by a writer who evidently wishes to be impartial, and whose comments on what happened are deserving of attention, though there are some passages which cannot but make an Anglo-Indian smile. We have not yet seen the report on which the *Times'* leader is founded, and we must take exception to the way in which parts of the case are stated; but no one, we imagine, except Sir P. Wodehouse and his friends, will dissent from the view expressed in the emphatic concluding sentence of the article, in which the *Times* says—"The "rapidity with which the Mussulman population "has increased even" (why even?) "in "Bengal, and the revivals to which it is ever "looking beyond the Indus" (and, as we have seen, on the Indus), "are warnings, not that we "ought to adopt an oppressive policy, but cer-"tainly that we need wise and prudent as well "as strong rulers in these sudden emergencies, "*against which weak men are powerless.*" Our Governor may, we think, accept these last words of the *Times* as a tolerably distinct notice to quit. In the *Times* of Friday, March 20, there is published a letter from Mr. Naorojee Furdoonjee, who thanks the leading journal for drawing public attention to the gross and murderous outrages committed on his co-religionists in Bombay, and demonstrates the incorrectness of the statement that "the "police were on the alert" when the rioting began. Mr. Naorojee vehemently denounces "the apathy and negligence "of the ruling authorities," and brings to the notice of the Home Government "the in-"efficiency of the police of Bombay and the "inaction of the local authorities." There is no fear, therefore, that the history of the events which have caused so much excitement in Bombay will be buried in oblivion.

In another column we give the text of the local Government's despatch to the Secretary of State, about which we made some remarks three weeks ago; and also a Resolution of Government on the conduct of the Police regarding which it is unnecessary for us to say anything till Mr. Souter's report is published.

NOTE OF THE DAY.

IN our special report of the last meeting of the Supreme Council which we give elsewhere Mr. Ellis' important speech on the Revenue Jurisdiction Bill is given fully. It is worth studying, as probably it contains all that can be said even by enthusiasts on behalf of one of the most extraordinary proposals ever made on behalf of the Revenue administration of the Bombay Presidency.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 10TH APRIL.

Sir J. Karslake has resigned the Attorney-Generalships on account of ill health. He will be succeeded by Sir R. Baggallay.

Three thousand colliers have struck work in Somersetshire.

A report is strongly gaining ground in Spain that a compromise is being negociating between Republicans and Carlists.

H. M. troopship Euphrates has passed through the Suez Canal, homeward bound.

PENANG, 10TH APRIL.

Several Acheenese ports have been opened.

LONDON, 9TH APRIL, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5½d.
Exchange on India	1s. 10½d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96.
4½ do. do.	98.
5½ do. do.	102.
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅛.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	95¼.
Bar Silver	58 9/16.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 9,875,000.	Dec. £625,000.
Bills discounted	£20,250,000.	Dec. £2,062,500.
Bullion	£22,250,000.	Dec. £437,500.

The National Bank has declared a dividend for the half year at the rate of six per cent., and the Delhi Bank at the rate of four per cent.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Midlothian, Tenedos, and Redgauntlet.

IT is believed that Mr. J. S. Mackintosh, C. S., will officiate as Private Secretary to Sir John Strachey for the present.

WE see it stated that Mr. P. Robinson, late Sub Editor of the *Pioneer*, officiates as Professor of Literature at the Agra College, during the absence of Mr. Boutflower.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE assumed the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal on Wednesday evening, and Sir George Campbell started by mail train the same night *en route* for Bombay.

MR. W. G. PROBYN, Judge of Sharunpore, has been selected to fill the newly-created seat on the bench of the North-West High Court, but after Mr. Turnbull, the Judge of Meerut, had declined it.

WE are told that Lieutenant M. R. Spence, of the Bengal Staff Corps, will be A. D. C. in the new Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and that the post of Private Secretary has been offered to Mr. William Holmes, C.S., Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dehra.

WE (*Englishman*) find that we were in error in supposing that the Marquis of Salisbury had urged the relaxation of the labour-test. The telegram to which we referred was merely one of enquiry on the subject of Mr. Forbes's statements. The explanation of the orders of the Government of India regarding the labour-test was, in fact, issued before Lord Salisbury took office.

ON an enquiry made by the Controller, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, as to whether furlough, under Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, can be taken by instalments, and, if so, what period of service must elapse between two periods of furlough, the Government of India have decied that under section 7 of Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code, furlough cannot be taken by instalments.

AN outstation correspondent furnishes the Lahore paper with the following particulars of an amusing incident which occurred, he says, a few days since:—

Scene.—A Parade ground of a distinguished Regiment. The commanding officer on the eve of his departure for Europe makes a most pathetic parting speech delivered with great effusion.

C. O. (Loquiter)—"And if I can be of use to any man in the regiment, let him only write to me—write to me."

Voice from the ranks (responding)—"Ri-too-ral, Ri-too-ral," &c., (sensation, the parade is dismissed).

REFERRING to an extract from an English paper, published in our columns a few days since, to the effect that Mr. Charles Austin had accepted the management of the *Times of India*, a Madras paper says—"On the face of it, the above arrangement seems improbable. We are in a position to state that Mr. Austin was offered, but has refused, the editorship of the *Times of India*." But really the subject of who is or is to be editor of our contemporary is one of no particular importance except to the gentlemen who are at present asserting themselves as holders of that notable position.

THE "Colonial and Foreign Meat Supply Company" is the name of an organization that has recently been established in England. Their supplies are drawn from the banks of the Danube, and they offer to supply mutton at 3½d. a pound, geese at 2s. 3d. each, turkeys at 2s. 9d., chickens at 6d. each. A meeting which has taken place, in London, to test the food of all kinds supplied by this Company certified that the produce laid before it was in every way excellent, and they thanked the Company for their efforts in endeavouring to solve the difficult problem as to the means of supplying our huge population at home with an abundant supply of food at a cost so very far below present prices.

THE *Pioneer*, reviewing the government of Sir George Campbell, says—"In two remarkable reports he has himself laid bare the whole policy of his administration. He has set forth his schemes, recounted his disappointments, taken credit for his successes, and in some degree answered his critics in a way never before attempted by an Indian Governor. These volumes he leaves as his legacy to Bengal, and however men may differ from some of his views, to these reports they will turn for years for information as to facts and insight into policies—in them they will learn to admire the keenness of his insight and the range of his intellect. They will also learn to marvel somewhat at the quaint uncouthness of his style."

WE wonder if any body can be found, except the "*Pi.*," to "admire the tone" of the following paragraph, which we quote from the *Pioneer* of Thursday:—The missionary tract which excited the ire of the Mussulmans in Kurrachee has been partly republished in the columns of a Bombay paper. "The Mussulmans of Kurrachee must be dull dogs on the whole, or they would have found the pamphlet funnier than it is insulting. If it insults anybody, we Christians are people to be angry at the supposition that we are asses enough to believe in Christianity on the grounds set forth. To find one's cherished faith inanely defended is infinitely more irritating than to hear it attacked. Well-intentioned, dull-witted men, sometimes to be found among missionaries, too often fail to understand this, and that is why they incense their lay countrymen so bitterly sometimes."

THE question of the sufficiency of the stock of seed-grain in the famine tracts, says the *Englishman*, is one of such supreme importance that we think it would be unwise of the Government to rest satisfied with mere opinions regarding it. Our own belief on the subject coincides with that of the Lieutenant Governor. We have no doubt that seed-grain will be found to have been reserved by the classes who generally reserve it for their own use or for sale. Indeed, we think it probable that, in the hope of its fetching high prices, more will have been reserved for sale than in ordinary seasons. Prices are far from having yet reached such a point as to create any risk of this reserve being broken in upon. In fact, they are not higher than in 1866, when, so far from there being any want of seed-grain in Behar, considerable stocks of ordinary grain were held back till the emergency was over. Still we think it desirable that the Government should, as far as possible, satisfy itself on this point, though we do not believe absolute certainty in the matter to be attainable. The time is also approaching when the present system of relief-works, and, in an inferior degree, the transport arrangements of the Government, will tend materially to interfere with the agricultural operations connected with the next crop. As regards the relief-works, it will be absolutely necessary to increase the strictness of the labour-test when this time arrives, and the Government must then also be prepared to release a considerable proportion of the carters and boatmen at present employed in carrying grain.

ALL anxiety with respect to the safety of Major Warburton (says the *Melbourne Argus*) has been set at rest by the intelligence of the safe arrival of himself and party at a point within 150 miles of the Grey River, which empties itself into the ocean on that part of the coast of Western Australia known as Breaker's Inlet, on the 20th parallel of south latitude. We conjecture that the expedition, starting from Mount Turnbull, in Central Australia, the position of which was defined by Stuart in April, 1860, proceeded in a direction almost due east to Mount Wilson, which was A. C. Gregory's furthest in 1855, when he and his companions followed up the bed of Sturt's Creek to the edge of a desert which they regarded as impracticable. From thence, we assume that Major Warburton would make for Mount Macpherson, at the head of the River Oakover, one of the affluents of the De Grey, where he would enter upon country explored by F. Gregory when following up the Murchison to its source in 1858. In accomplishing this hazardous exploit at the hottest season of the year, Major Warburton and his party have traversed 900 miles of country in tropical Australia which have been hitherto an utter blank upon the map. That the arduous journey was attended by severe privations may be inferred from the fact that the whole of the camels had to be sacrificed, with the exception of three, in order to supply the expedition with food, and the camels which escaped the knife were probably preserved because they were indispensable for the transport of the instruments and such other *impedimenta* as could not with safety be abandoned. When last heard of the party was making its way to Perth, and must have reached the settled districts in telegraphic communication with the capital, as otherwise the intelligence of the safety of the explorers could not have been known when the Georgietta left the Swan River for Adelaide. To the people of South Australia the news will be especially gratifying, for serious alarm was beginning to be felt, and search parties were being organised with a view to follow up the traces of Major Warburton and his gallant companions so soon as the season of the year should arrive in which those researches could be prosecuted with the utmost expedition, with the greatest safety and with the most reasonable prospects of success. As a contribution to geographical science, we may anticipate that the most recent of Australian explorations will not be the least interesting or valuable.

MILITARY ITEM.

THREE Brigade commands in the Madras Army will be falling vacant during the current year, namely, the Ceded District, the Northern District, and the Southern District, commanded respectively by Brigadier General Woods, C. B. I., Brigadier General Selby, R.A., and Brigadier General Macintire, C. B., R. A. General Woods attained the rank of Brigadier in August 1869, General Selby in September 1869, and General Macintire in November 1869.—*Madras Mail.*

THE INDIAN ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Mar. 20.)

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the undermentioned promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces made by the Government in India:—

BREVET.

To be Majors.

Captain James Sconce, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1873.

Captain Henry Archibald Mallock, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 9th December, 1873.

Captain Arthur Phelps, Bombay Infantry. Dated 20th December, 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Dempster Heming, Madras Infantry. Dated 16th November, 1873.

Lieutenant Seymour Duncan Barrow, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th January, 1874.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Alfred Tulloch. Dated 11th January, 1874.

Major Joseph Rosy. Dated 11th January, 1874.

Major Robert Davis Griffin. Dated 11th January, 1874.

Major Charles Vernon Jenkins. Dated 20th January, 1874.

Major James Andrews Mount Biggs. Dated 20th January, 1874.

To be Majors.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles Nedham. Dated 4th January, 1874.

Captain (Brevet Major) Maunsell Mark Prendergast. Dated 4th January, 1874.

Captain George Fergus Graham. Dated 14th January, 1874.

Captain Alexander Copland. Dated 15th January 1874.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Alexander Innes Shepherd. Dated 20th December, 1873.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) George William Beresford. Dated 9th January, 1874.

BENGAL ARMY.

CAVALRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Robert John Hawthorne. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Stephen Francis Macmullan. Dated 1st January, 1874.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Edward Dayot Watson. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Lieutenant-General) James Travers, C. B., V. C. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Gordon. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Robert Duffin. Dated 1st January, 1874.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Phillip Story. Dated 1st January, 1874.

Major Edward John McNair. Dated 1st January 1874.

Major Spencer Grant Warde. Dated 1st January, 1874.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Edward Ridley Colbourne Bradford. Dated 13th November, 1873.

MADRAS ARMY.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) Augustus Frederic Wilkinson to be Captain. Dated 13th November 1873.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major James Annesley Smith. Dated 10th December, 1873.

To be Majors.

Captain George Lodwick Warden. Dated 9th December, 1873.

Captain George Shepherd Stevens. Dated 10th December, 1873.

Captain John Germain Watts. Dated 10th December, 1873.

Captain Thomas Lyons Fraser. Dated 10th December, 1873.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Thomas Watling. Dated 26th November, 1873.

Lieutenant Arthur Melvill Hogg. Dated 12th December, 1873.

Lieutenant Frederick William Joseph. Dated 18th December, 1873.

Lieutenant Julian Babonau Lawrence. Dated 18th December, 1873.

Lieutenant George John Coulson. Dated 21st December 1873.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 20TH MARCH.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, Captain E. M. Gillson, arrived in harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday evening with the English mails of the 20th ult. on board. She left Suez March 28th at 8 A.M., and Aden on the 3rd instant at noon. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Major Craigie	Mr D W Thompson
Miss Benson	Mr J A Ferris
Captain Carruthers	Surgeon Major M G Jones
Mr T Dyer	Mrs McMillan and child.
Mr and Mrs W J Smith and infant	

FROM VENICE.

Mr W Draper	Mr J C Shaw
Mrs. Hughlings	Lieut-Colonel G J Millies

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr G H D Wilson	Colonel T Gillilan
Mr A Grey	

FROM ADEN.

Mr C F Forlong	Mr Whitaker.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 20TH MARCH.

PARLIAMENT has now fairly begun its work,—some six weeks after the usual date. The Queen's speech, which was delivered by commission yesterday, was one of the dullest and baldest on record. Its contents had been generally anticipated, though in two respects they created some surprise. One was the omission of all reference to local taxation, which is interpreted as meaning that the Government will not attempt to enter seriously upon that question this Session, even though they may do something with the fringe of it. The other subject of astonishment in the Queen's speech was the indication that Mr. Disraeli intended throwing a sop to the publicans,—for the assistance which they have given him during the recent election. It was natural to expect that he would do his best friends some favour, but it created amusement and surprise to find that the matter was deserving a place in the Queen's speech. The allusion to the labour laws, and the proposed reference of the disputed questions involved therein to a Royal Commission, was deemed to mean a further shelving of the amendments of four or five Acts of Parliament, which have been much under discussion during the past few years—I refer to such laws as the Master and Servant Act, the Criminal Law Amendment Act, &c. The Unionists consider that public opinion is ripe for further legislation upon these subjects, and they are well supported in this view by such powerful men as Sir V. Harcourt and Sir H. James. When it became known last night that Mr. T. Hughes, and Mr. Macdonald, the newly-elected working men's members, had consented to sit upon this Commission, the indignation of the working men knew no bounds. For the past three or four days they have been holding meetings and arriving at a general understanding not to offer any evidence before the Commission, and in fact in no way to recognise it. Without in any way consulting them, Mr. Macdonald, M P., has been induced to sit upon the Commission, and they feel that he has committed them to the proposal of the Government. It remains to be seen whether the working men leaders will be satisfied with the assurances given in the debate on the address that the appointment of this Commission is not intended to delay further legislation. At present, however, the labour representative league to the Trades' Union Parliamentary Committee are furious against their new member, Mr. Macdonald, and their old dilettante leader, Mr. T. Hughes. I need not refer to all the topics in the address, though two more than those already enumerated deserve an observation. One of them presented features which were amusing, and possibly significant. In that portion of the Royal message which refers to the estimates, it is usual to inform the Commons that the estimates have been drawn up with due regard to economy, or to efficiency, or to the requirements of the public service. The word most generally in use is "economy," but it would seem either that the new Government is not disposed to use such an expression towards the figures of their predecessors (for it is impossible that all the estimates can have been re-cast) or that the word "economy" is no part of Mr. Disraeli's vocabulary. That fraction of the English language is usually overlooked by Conservative administrations, and there is a wholesome fear on the part of the Liberals that economy will not form a striking feature of the Government under Mr. Disraeli's leadership. The other subject which deserves a few words of comment was the reference to the famine in India. That terrible disaster is arousing increased sympathy in England. Manchester has already reversed its decision not to open a subscription list, and a good round sum has already been collected in that city. Those cold economists and philosophers who would stifle all substantial expressions of sympathy, because the famine is too great to be grappled with by public subscriptions alone, are being gradually shouldered out of the way, and becoming too few to deserve any very special notice. There is in fact the best possible feeling in this country respecting the famine—there is the fullest confidence in the power and in the intentions of the Government, and an active sympathy which refuses to be limited by all that can be done by official administration. The prevailing opinion seems to be that, however much the Government may do—(and even in the face of the severe criticism of special correspondents who are staying in the famine districts there is very little dissatisfaction with what has been already accomplished)—there will be ample room for private assistance, and the relationship which exists between England and India demands that private assistance should be given. An indication of the cordial manner in which the House of Commons and the country is disposed to trust the policy of the Marquis of Salisbury was afforded by the course of the debate on the address last night. Mr. Torrens's amendment on the Indian Famine paragraph was simply tabooed on every hand, and fell as flatly on the House as though it had come from a man of no greater weight than an Irish Home Ruler. I believe there are better reasons than most people suppose for relying upon the intentions of the Government in regard to India. If all be true which I hear in generally well informed quarters, Lord Salisbury will pursue a far more vigorous policy than his predecessor. More money is to be thrown into the dependency for developing irrigation, roads, and other public works, and already a bill has been brought into the Commons for the purpose of recouping the Indian Exchequer of the money which has been taken from it to meet the expenditure caused by the famine. This will be done by borrowing money on the imperial guarantee in England. In the course of the next week, however, we shall learn the details of the Government's Indian policy, for Lord Salisbury will make a great speech on the subject. With regard to the Indian Finance (Parliamentary) Committee the belief gains ground that a Royal Commission will be appointed to continue the work of the Committee which sat in the last Parliament; that it will include several if not all of the 11 members of that Committee who failed to secure re-election; and that it will have power to send a Deputy Commission to Bombay. Though nothing has been decided, this is the general expectation in the Lobby.

In another matter also the Indian Government is moving very actively. They have decided to bring down the India Museum from the attic of the India Office and to place it under a recognised staff, and in a position where it is likely to be of greater public use than at its present lofty elevation. A house may be built for it under the shadow of the present India Office, or it may be removed to South Kensington. King Cole, however, has so much influence in that part of the metropolis, that if the Museum were removed to those western regions it might run the risk of being abstracted from the control of the India Office.

The *Times*, it seems, had no justification for the announcement which it so prominently made that there were to be no immediate vacancies on the India Board. At the very time it was contradicting the statement of which I informed you a fortnight ago that Mr. Prinsep and Mr. Mangles were about to retire from office, Mr. Prinsep's resignation had actually been tendered; and I hear that one, or possibly two others, are to follow. Rumours and announcements of these retirements have been abroad for the past three weeks, and hence the deputation from Manchester which waited on Lord Salisbury last Saturday, asking him to give the commercial element a stronger representation on the board than it has held heretofore. The Manchester men were delighted to find that the Indian Secretary was entirely of the same opinion as themselves, and that his main difficulty lay, not in the acceptance of their views, but in the finding of what he deemed to be suitable men. If the Marquis really be converted to the opinions of the Manchester merchants in this matter, the obstacles which he foresees in the election of suitable commercial members to the Council will readily be overcome.

An ex Indian officer, a Major Johnson, formerly connected with the Bengal service, created a great sensation at Westminster yesterday. The gallant Major, who has seen a large amount of service, and whose assistance with the cavalry in the late mutiny earned him no little credit, was sometime ago placed on the retired list. He asked for employment in the regular service, but as this could not be given him, he determined to bring his grievances before the notice of Parliament. He did so in a peculiar fashion; not by the motion of a friendly member in the usual way, but by dressing himself in his uniform and medals, and by shouldering a broom at the crossing leading from Parliament-street to Palace-yard. The gallant gentleman worked assiduously with his broom at the crossing in question—a very dirty crossing by the way—and distributed pamphlets, containing a history of his grievance, to members of Parliament and others as they went down to the House. The circumstance at length became known in the office of the Serjeant-at-arms, and as this proceeding on the part of Major Johnson was interpreted to be an interference with the liberty of members in the discharge of their Parliamentary duties Major Johnson was taken into custody and conveyed before a magistrate. He refused to give a promise that he would not repeat the offence, and in default of finding sureties for his good behaviour he was locked up until to-morrow. Major Johnson, I hear, is really held in very great respect by both the military and Indian authorities, and that it is only because he is suffering from some mental disorder that he has not been offered employment. It is not very long ago that he was present at a levée before the Queen, and either his dress or his behaviour arrested Her Majesty's attention and led to her enquiry about him. This circumstance is mentioned in Major Johnson's pamphlet, but in such a manner that Major Johnson evidently looked upon the notice which the Queen gave to him as a high compliment.

The Liberal party are now almost out of their difficulties as to the leadership. Mr. Gladstone's letter to Lord Granville was continued to be the mystery which I described it in my last letter; but as Mr. Gladstone has already led the Opposition in the debate upon the address, the Liberals are now in an easier frame of mind. The facts I suppose will amount to this. So long as Mr. Gladstone remains in town, (and it is reported that he will not start for the Continent till the end of May) he will act as leader; after he has gone the leadership will be in commission among the Chiefs in the late Cabinet, and when the work of the next Session begins Mr. Gladstone will be prepared to take the reins again if he be wanted, as no doubt he will. In the meantime a great effort is to be made to restore activity into the Liberal machinery. A new Liberal Club is to be built for the city of London, and the Liberal Registration Committee is to be placed in active alliance with the Liberal Committees in the provinces.

Some of the army regulations of the late Government are, I hear, to be rescinded. Hereafter junior officers will not be compelled to undergo an additional year's schooling at Sandhurst after having joined their regiments; they will undergo a course of military study before joining their regiments and not after, as at present.

We are expecting a Home Rule debate to night on an amendment by Mr. Butt to the report upon the address, and it will possibly be pressed to a division. A contradiction has been given in well informed quarters to the statement which appeared in some of this morning's London papers that Mr. Disraeli intends releasing the "Fenian" convicts.

The Tichborne case dies very hardly. The Benchers of Gray's Inn are to consider the conduct of Dr. Kenealy with the foregone conclusion (as I learn) that he will not be disbarred; Mr. Whalley, M. P., has threatened to have the conduct of Mr. Hawkins brought before the notice of Mr. Hawkins's benchers; the Lord Chief Justice has complained of the conduct of Mr. Whalley to the Speaker of the House, and Mr. Whalley has to-night retaliated by setting up the privileges of Parliament against the privileges of the Queen's Bench, and the Chief Justice's letter has been referred to a Select Committee. The jury in the late trial have also had a wrangle with the Treasury, and a correspondence in the newspapers respecting the amount of their remuneration. The Orton family continues to wash its dirty linen in public, and though the weather has been of late decidedly cold the Claimant is gradually melting away. When he was sent to prison he weighed 28 stones; he now weighs something over 24 stones.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE "BOMBAY TATLER."

The Matheran tats appear to be having it much their own way this season. I hear of one young gentleman being carried against his will into the midst of the bazaar; of another being deposited in some prickly bushes; of a third seated in a quiet manner in the road; and of a fourth left protesting in a narrow lane, miles away from his bungalow. Well, as long as there are no bones broken and no worse results than a sprain or a bruise it must be exhilarating and beneficial on the whole to meet with something out of the dull monotony of Bombay existence. By the bye, how about last year's cheetah? Is he still waiting at some corner slyly looking out for the photographer or watching a chance of again frightening Amaryllis out of her wits? Let us hope that we shall hear something of him before long. Matheran without its cheetah would be like a Derby without its dog.

Those who are interested in the Victoria Garden menagerie will be glad to learn that another chameleon has been brought to Bombay, and is in Mr. Campbell's possession, in perfect health and condition, and likely to be transferred to the pond in the Victoria Gardens, the chameleon, as all good naturalists are aware, being a lively aquatic animal. The native workmen at Toolsee are certainly not ignorant of this important fact, and, as they are still trying to obtain something for the Victoria Museum, they employ a portion of their time at the Toolsee rapids in catching chameleons with a hook. I am sorry to hear that the last information I gave you on the authority of that thoroughly trustworthy gentleman "Cockeye" has been disputed by gentlemen who ought to have known better. These will also doubtless carp at my present statement about the chameleon's nature, and affirm that the chameleon is a bird which should not be fished for but carefully stalked with otter hounds; but I can afford to treat their jealous criticisms with disdain, and I would ask them to put away from them their objectionable habit of disbelief, and follow the example given by such a noble example of humanity as Mr. Darwin, who, it is well known, would be the last man in the world to disbelieve in any man's tale, if it were reasonably hung together in all its parts.

I hear that during the Easter holidays two Bombay shikaries met with tolerable success—killing two bears, one a very large one, who gave some trouble before he was killed. The gentlemen were separated by about one hundred and twenty yards. One was posted high up, looking down a nullah; the other perched himself at the edge of the rock, and lower down, almost on a level with the bed of the nullah, which was smooth and unobstructed by stones. The bear, instead of making for the hill side, as was expected, kept low down and came head on to the lower sportsman. Two shots failed to stop him. One was a miss, whilst a third, fired by the gentlemen above, hit Bruin in the hind quarter. This checked him for a moment. With a howl of pain and rage he turned his head to the wound, and in doing so caught sight of the gentleman who was nearest to him about ten yards off, and almost on a level with him. He immediately charged, and before the gentleman could pick up his second gun (which fortunately he had laid on the ground by his side) and cock it, the bear was within six feet of him. To blaze in the brute's face was the work of a moment, and as he fell back a second shot completed the victory and Bruin rolled over dead. Afterwards on examination it was found that the first hit was on the ridge of the vertebræ between the shoulders, but the wound was superficial, the bullet having glanced off;—the second hit was through the fleshy part of the thigh; whilst the two shots fired close at hand had crashed through his skull within two inches of each other, completely braining him. A miss fire or any hesitation would have been fatal to the sportsman on the lower level, as Bruin was naturally annoyed with the treatment he had received, and evidently meant mischief. The three or four Bheels who were behind the gentleman bolted under a cactus bush and got beautifully scratched for being in such a hurry. The gentleman seated above had a fine view of the whole tumasha, but could give no assistance, as the bear was between him and his friend.

I have much pleasure in reporting the arrival of another distinguished visitor from Toolsee. He comes in the shape of a python, some 11 feet long. A few days ago the workmen in the dam saw him coming down the hill side towards the water. Some forty or fifty gave chase, and after an exciting run up the valley they headed him. Being exhausted by his efforts to escape he at length coiled himself round a piece of rock and hid his head underneath. He was then held down by sticks and a noose slipped over his head. On hearing the "view halloo," Mr. Hall, the agent for Messrs. Scott, McClelland and Co., ran out of his bungalow, and on ascertaining the cause sent a man after the crowd to tell them not to kill the snake, which was then put into an empty brandy box and safely brought to Bombay by Mr. Hall. On arrival he was removed from the box by means of the string that was still attached to his body and put into a large empty parrot cage the door of which was then securely fastened. The gentleman in whose bungalow he was to pass the night then went to dinner with his friends, and, on rising from the table, great was the consternation to find the cage empty. After looking about a little the python was discovered coiled round the hat-stand in the verandah. After some artful dodging he was again secured and replaced in the cage. It was then discovered that the door had never been fastened, the string having missed the wire of the door and been carefully tied at the side. The escape was thus accounted for. Fortunately none of the dogs that were about went near him, as afterwards he was found to be very savage, striking repeatedly at them through the bars of his cage and getting his teeth fixed in the wires, emitting at the same time a loud hissing noise. After passing a quiet night he was next morning taken to the Victoria Gardens by Mr. Campbell. I believe that Colonel Moyle is delighted with his new pet, and has ordered a cage to be made for him, and in a few days the public will have an opportunity of seeing him. I may add that he is very fond of eggs and milk, and does not turn up his nose at a chicken.

According to all accounts the next mail will carry from India a conspicuous quartette of Indian officials—two Lieutenant Governors, a Bishop, and a late Senior Member of the Bombay Council—just a nice small party for whist. I hope the steamer will arrive safely at her destination with these excellent and honourable worthies, but I confess I have great misgivings. A Nemesis, I am afraid, will attend upon each, and insist upon the alternative of the good steamer sinking or delivering up one or other of the official Jonahs to the yeasty waves and the whales therein. The Nemesis attached to the ex-Lieutenant Governor of Bengal will probably seek to arrest him for running away with the Famine, it having—singular coincidence!—been invisible since his departure from Belvidere. Sir William Muir may be haunted by the ghost of discontented Civilians in the N. W. P. The Hon. Mr. Tucker's Nemesis will blame him chiefly for pretending to give the citizens of Bombay the municipal franchise by his Bill and then laughing in his sleeve at the confiding people. As for my Lord Bishop, who is now going home after starring in the Provinces, I fancy Mr. Nemesis will have a good deal to say to him previous to insisting upon his going overboard. Dr. Douglas has probably done more to hurt the spirit of true Christianity in Bombay than any Bishop who has preceded him. Within sectarian circles, he has been an industrious zealot, sparing neither time nor strength to array gewgaws and to endeavour to make believers by attracting their attention to candles and ritualistic millinery—as if these were mediators towards which men must look to be saved! Yes, indeed, Nemesis will have a pretty tale to deliver to the private ear of my Lord Bishop! The Hon. Mr Tucker has a chance of escaping from the whale's belly if there are no very large fish at hand when the time comes for him being cast overboard, but His Lordship's fate is inevitable. Down he must go, despite his candles, selected ornamented stoles, and symbols of rigid High Churchism generally.

Did you ever see a buggy?—a sort of vehicle between a curricle and the modern cabriolet, shapely and comfortable and rather convenient for even monsoon weather. I bought my first buggy of Jaffir (you know Jaffir, of course, every body does) and I paid him fifteen hundred rupees for the turn-out. In those days we looked on fifteen hundred rupees as we do on fifty now. Poor Bombay! I couldn't drive a bit. Lord bless you! not a tenth of the fellows who come out to India ever previously crossed a horse or handled a pair of reins, although to hear some of them talk you'd fancy they had crossed country at six and driven tandem at eight "down at our place in Slopshire, you know." I felt uncommonly nervous at first, but I bowled the trap along carefully till I reached a turning, when I came right upon a bullock cart, and in trying to avoid that I drove into a gharry with ladies inside; but I was equal to the occasion. I swore roundly at the coachman and apologised to the ladies for his stupidity at once. Presently I found my Arab steed was meditating something wicked, his ears went up and down like that fellow's nose and chin in Little Dorrit; he began to neigh very disagreeably; once or twice he tried to jerk the ribbons from my hands, and at last, as we neared the Bandstand, he turned round and fairly bolted,—the brute! I thought it was all U P and looked out for a soft spot to jump; but just as we neared the Marine Lines a hack buggy-wallah drove right in my way, and in a jiffy I found myself flying through the air and finally seated on the ground in an undignified fashion. Alas! my bran-new buggy was even worse treated: it was minus both shafts and the lamps in fragments: my horse had cut his knees badly, but he didn't seem to mind it—rather enjoyed the scene, I think. The buggy-wallah I gave of course into custody at once for getting in my way and he was justly fined five rupees the next day. I sold that horse, and got another, a steady-going animal that won't go beyond four miles an hour for any one, and you may see me every evening on the Bunder or at the Bandstand enjoying my *otium cum dignitate* after office hours. I have learnt to drive well with him, and the only thing that annoys me is the way those wretched natives will drive recklessly past me at a pace of sixteen miles an hour, which is a thing that ought to be put a stop to.

A very striking proof of the present state of the Bombay labour market has been brought to my notice. A European firm advertised the other day for an assistant book-keeper who "could make himself generally useful." On the day after the advertisement appeared among your "special short advertisements," the firm in question had no necessity to repeat their advertisement, as they had received 250 applications for the vacant situation! Many of the applicants were men who had at one time held good official and mercantile positions, and fallen out of employment for, apparently, no fault of their own, reductions of establishments being mainly instrumental in effecting their dismissal from employment. 249 unsuccessful applicants! You can imagine what that means! More anxiety, more tramping from door to door, more hungering for the contents of the "special short advertisement" column, more misery as hope grows fainter from day to day. The struggles which Europeans have to make in Bombay to obtain employment contain the germs of emotional poetry; they are full of the pathos which Crabbe made use of in his village stories; to a certain extent, they are the seeds of real tragedy. None of us can tell all the despair, hope, and bitterness which fill alternately the heart of the shabby man who passes us on his weary search for something to do. Of that 249 it may be that many of the applicants had to beg the paper upon which they wrote their application, and the news that the situation was filled up may have been to many others the snapping of the last link of hope which kept them from applying for relief at the Strangers' Home, or from turning the despised loafer who in due time is taken before a magistrate and charged with "having no visible means of subsistence." Before our zealous House of Correction authorities advocate the whipping of loafers, it might be well for them to think of each man's circumstances, so that the miserable devil whose sole offence is being a destitute European in India, where he affronts well-paid officials and purse-proud commercial holders of respectability, may be spared the indignity of the lash being added to the bitterness of his soul—bitterness because of his pitiful fortunes. In many a "loafer" countryman of ours there lurk the makings of honest and useful citizens, but tying them up to the triangle ought to drive the last spark of good out of them and turn them into maddened or heart-broken cursers of the fortunate "respectability" which pursued them not only with mockery but whips.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Tuesday, April 7.

The members of the Legislative Council assembled this morning at Government House at 11 A.M. The Lieutenant-Governor, contrary to expectation, was present and took occasion to repeat his objections to the system of "new fangled" spelling adopted in the Chief Commissionership of Assam Powers Bill, a motion for the passing of which was on the list of business in Mr. Hobhouse's name. After a slight discussion between that gentleman and Sir George Campbell the Bill was passed. Amongst the members present was Sir Richard Temple, who returned recently from the famine districts. After the Assam Bill, the next important motion on the list was that in reference to the European Vagrancy Act. As this is an important measure I give you a rather full summary of Mr. Bayley's speech upon his motion that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill be taken into consideration.

He said that in originally introducing the bill he had explained that it was not intended to initiate any great reform in the principle of the measure, that it was in fact merely intended to amend certain details which had been found defective, and to consolidate the law into one bill. As he then said, the main changes which were proposed, were principally *three*; they were to amend a slight difficulty as to making persons who brought Europeans into the country in charge of horses, responsible for their maintenance after their landing; to enable officers in charge of poor-houses to maintain discipline; and to enable persons who had deserted from the work house while on absence on ticket-of-leave to be punished. Since the bill was introduced, it had been circulated to various local Governments, and we had received from them, and more particularly from the Government of Madras and Bombay, a good many suggestions which the Committee had considered very fully, and some of which they had adopted. For example, in section 2, the definition of persons of European descent had been amended. Some difficulty had been felt under the former definition with regard to persons who were not of pure British blood, although of legitimate descent. Many of these persons were virtually born natives of this country, and the provisions of this Act would have been obviously inapplicable to them. At the suggestion, therefore, of the Secretary in the Legislative Department, a clause had been added which provided that the definition did not include persons commonly called Eurasians or East Indians, and this he thought sufficient to meet the case.

There was another rather curious difficulty, which was that although a magistrate might enquire into the case of a vagrant brought before him by the police, if he came before him himself, which was often the case, the magistrate could do nothing until he gave the man over in charge of the police. We had, therefore, added a clause to section 5 of the bill, which met this difficulty, which clause ran as follows:—

"The Magistrate of Police or Justice shall, in such case, or in any other case, where a person apparently a vagrant comes before him, make a summary inquiry into the circumstances and character of the apparent vagrant, and if he is satisfied that such person is a vagrant, he shall record in his office a declaration to that effect."

Under clause 9 a certificate was given to enable persons to seek for work. It had been found that his certificate had sometimes been used by the holder for the purpose of begging, and an alteration was accordingly made in the form of the certificate, by which in the case of a person found asking for alms, the certificate should be made void. Then we came to the question of giving to the Governors of workhouses powers to maintain discipline. In that clause, which had formed part of the original bill, considerable alterations had been made. In the first place at the suggestion of the Government of Madras, we had introduced a modification in the form of the section which enabled powers in some cases to be given to a Governor of a workhouse under the supervision of a committee of management. In some of those workhouses the Governors were officers of considerable standing and received high salaries; in others the poor-house was managed by a committee of officers with a person who acted as sergeant on a small salary. It had therefore been thought better in such cases to give the power which was intended to be given to the Governor, to the committee of management. In the next place, we had considered carefully the scale of punishments which were thought necessary. We had thought it better to confine the summary authority of the Governor of a workhouse or of a committee within comparatively small limits, and to combine the more serious offences against discipline, and that such cases should be brought before a Magistrate, and the person convicted. In such a case punishment would not be carried out in the workhouse, but in the jail.

The provisions with regard to punishment were that a vagrant might be subjected summarily to solitary confinement for any time; to solitary confinement for seven days; to solitary confinement on reduced diet for three days; hard labour for seven days, or to simple reduction of diet as the case might require. He (Mr. Bayley) did not think that these punishments were excessive, but he thought that they would meet such petty breaches of discipline, as Governors of workhouses ordinarily had to deal with.

There was, before, some doubt as to the procedure the police should follow in case a vagrant refused to go before a Magistrate. It was now provided that a vagrant might be arrested without a warrant, and taken before a Magistrate. Then with regard to any proceeding under part 5 of the bill we had provided that a certified copy of any declaration recorded under clause 5 should be *prima facie* evidence, not only that the person therein mentioned was determined to be a vagrant but that he was a vagrant at the date of the declaration. That was a technical point which had been left unguarded.

So far as regards the bill as it now stood, there were one or two provisions which were pressed upon us by the local Governments which we had not adopted. One of these which he had alluded to before was that the Governors should have the power of flogging. We have not thought that punishment necessary, and as the class of persons to whom it was applied were not actually criminals we did not think that they ought to be subjected to a punishment of that kind. Then, again, the Bombay Government had urged upon us to designate the cases in which work should be prescribed in the workhouses. We thought that the law as it stood was sufficient to meet the case—cases of the kind were distinctly designated, and we have also given the local Governments power to prescribe rules for the management of the work-houses and to enforce them. So far, therefore, it seemed that the law as it stood would do all that was necessary. Mr. Bayley had referred to the English law on the subject, and found that there was no special provision for the provision of work although there was a provision empowering punishment to be inflicted in cases of refusal to work. There was, however, a very strong objection to, minute provisions of this kind, for it was almost impossible by any amount of foresight to meet every particular necessity which might arise, and if the legislature took to itself the power of determining beforehand every possible contingency, it took away from what ought to be the only discretion of the Courts to determine the law, and we had therefore on this account deliberately abstained from expressing ourselves definitely upon the subject.

Another point, which had been pressed upon by both the Governments of Madras and Bombay was that they wished to have the power to deport vagrants whether those vagrants wished to be deported or not. At present they could only be deported at their own wish. As the bill was originally drawn by Sir Henry Sumner Maine a clause to that effect formed part of it, but in committee it was struck out on account of a doubt as to the legal competency of the Council to enforce such a provision. Moreover although those Governments had both unanimously asked for such a clause there did not appear any real necessity for it, but the practical effect of the present clause would be sufficient, and it did in fact get rid of all the persons whom it was desired to get rid of.

Mr. Bayley had nothing more to say as to the details of the bill. In other respects the law stood precisely upon the same footing as it did when it was originally passed by the Council. The bill, indeed, was one of a very peculiar and somewhat stringent character. It had, however, been very carefully considered. The Government of India had watched its operation very carefully, and had required from all the local Governments minute periodical returns showing its operation, and had invested suggestions for its amendment. These amendments to which he (Mr. Bayley) had referred were the results of those suggestions, but as for the main principles of the bill, they remained intact. He thought he might fairly say that the bill had worked extremely well. It had not only met and checked to a very material degree what was a very serious and growing evil, but had also operated for the benefit of the unfortunate class to which it applied.

Sir George Campbell had not had an opportunity of studying the details of the bill, but he wished to say that the present law upon this subject did require amendment, and he trusted that the amendment now made would supply that want. He did not consider that the present law worked satisfactorily. There were many difficulties with regard to vagrants or people who were not deported, and also with regard to those who were deported, and he expressed his regret that the hon. member had not seen his way to complying with the recommendation of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, because in those Presidencies also difficulties had been felt with regard to people who were not deported. He could not but think that we had filled our jails with European vagrants who had turned out to be a sort of white elephants on our hands for the practice of letting them go free on a promise of future good behaviour was found to have had little effect. Under these circumstances, His Honor would have been glad to have seen a provision in the bill, compelling the deportation of these vagrants, for he would say that it was a grave abuse that men of the class whom the bill effected, should be allowed to go about India disgracing their country and the British name.

Mr. Hobhouse said that with regard to the remarks of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, he could only say that he was *particeps criminis* in the crime if there was any crime in the matter. He entertained considerable doubts as to the power of the Council to pass such a law as was asked for. The matter had been fully debated when the existing Act was passed, and Sir Henry Maine then intimated his opinion that the Legislative Council had no such power. Considering the case as well as he could, Mr. Hobhouse was disposed to agree with Sir Henry Maine. Our power was to legislate for persons in British India. British India was a place with certain limits, but when we got beyond those limits, our laws were not binding upon European British subjects, and it was for European British subjects principally that this law was intended. He thought we might find ourselves subjected to considerable embarrassment if questions were raised when a person got beyond the limits within which our law was written. He believed it would be much wiser for this Legislature, which was not a sovereign Legislature to keep well within those limits. Looking also at the matter from a practical point of view, he did not believe that any such power could possibly work. It was quite true that, as the Lieutenant-Governor had said, there was considerable embarrassment in working the law as it now stood. But on this subject we had had complaints from Australia, Mauritius, and other places—in fact, people said that they did not want our vagrants to be thrown upon their hands. Still if we sent a man wherever he wished to go, we had a sort of guarantee for his good conduct, while if we sent away a man by force and put him down in a certain place, there was no such guarantee.

Mr. Hobhouse concluded by expressing his belief that a system of compulsory deportation would eventually lead to serious inconvenience and probably get us into trouble.

The Bill was then passed on the motion of Mr. Bayley.

BOMBAY REVENUE AND JURISDICTION BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ellis in presenting the preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to limit the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts throughout the Bombay Presidency in matters relating to the land revenue spoke as follows:—"Although I have no motion to make, I beg leave to make a few remarks, and to explain the changes which have been effected in the bill. I will premise that a great many petitions have been presented against the principle of the bill. With two or three exceptions the whole of these petitions are in precisely the same words, and have evidently a common origin; they do not, therefore, carry so much weight as if they had been the spontaneous production of the different districts and associations from which they come. Still I recognise among the signatures the names of many of the native community for whose opinions I have much regard, and I should be sorry that any representations coming from them should be lightly set aside without due deliberation. In this case, full consideration has been given to all that has been urged, but the objections taken have in no way shaken the conclusions previously arrived at. The present occasion being the presentation of a report, is not the proper one to go into all the arguments for and against a bill. I desire only to correct some misapprehension on one or two points. In the first place it is a mistake to suppose that this is a quasi private bill. The bill has been prepared on the motion of the Bombay Government, the principle has been discussed and approved by the Government of India, and I have been requested to take charge of the bill with a view to bringing it before this Council. I may add that I have had the advantage of consulting the learned Chief Justice, Sir Richard Couch, and this high judicial authority, whose opinion carries great weight both from his high position and from his special local knowledge of the Bombay Presidency, has expressed his full concurrence in the principle of the bill, and has approved of the form in which it is at present framed.

The next misapprehension which I have to notice is as to the scope of the bill. To correct this I cannot do better than refer to a pamphlet published by Mr. Shamrao Vithal, a pleader of the High Court of Bombay, who has favoured me with a copy. The object of the pamphlet is to show how injuriously the measure before the Council will affect the right of the people to appeal to the Civil Courts for redress of wrongs inflicted by revenue officers, and to this end the compiler has collected together twenty-five decisions against Government passed by the Courts within the last ten years. Now I have analysed this collection. Setting aside one case, of which the report is too meagre to enable me to judge, I find that out of the remaining twenty-four cases cited, there are only two of the class which would, by the passing of this bill, be excluded from the cognizance of the Courts, and of these one is the case of Wamonjee Sadasee so frequently referred to. From this it will be obvious that it is by no means the design of the present bill to give revenue officers complete immunity from being sued in the Civil Courts, and it will be also seen that until recently there has not been in the course of many years any cases of the class to be excluded. Both the two decisions already referred to are quite recent, and it is owing to a number of cases of the same class having lately arisen that the necessity for legislation became apparent.

I would next beg to mention the modifications made by the Select Committee, which are numerous, though the principle of the bill has been maintained. The original preamble has been altered as being no longer appropriate, because the essential section of the bill has been differently framed. That section, which was Section 3, has now been based on the model of a smaller section of the Revenue bill recently passed for the North-Western Provinces, providing for the exclusion of the Civil Court from cognizance of certain matters. That section was passed without any expression of dissent either from the Council or from the public, and it has now, by modifications made by the Select Committee, been adapted to the circumstances of the Bombay Presidency. A comparison, however, will show that the provisions of the North-Western Provinces Act was the more stringent, especially in excluding the Courts from cognizance of disputes between private parties *inter se* regarding revenue or rent. These suits the Bombay Courts will still continue to entertain. On the same principle the Select Committee have omitted from the present draft clause C of Section 3 of the original draft—a clause framed in accordance with the law of what had been termed "the newer districts" of that Presidency. This omission leaves power to the Civil Courts to deal also with complaints of exaction by district and village officers.

On the other hand, some additions have been made to the bill, as introduced. A section has been added to provide for an appeal to a Commissioner from the orders of an executive officer. Moreover, following the precedent of the Revenue Bill of the North-Western Provinces, specific reference has been made in the present bill to village officers and servants, whose appointments and emoluments will not be matters for the discussion of the Civil Courts, and, indeed, so far as concerned both the official lands and the cash payments held by these persons, the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is probably sufficiently barred under the existing law.

These are the principal changes effected, and as these were of some importance, the Select Committee has recommended the republication of the amended bill. I have no motion to make at the present stage, but will merely present the report.

(*To be continued.*)

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

With a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines......Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ...., 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

A Library at Sadra.—A sum of about Rs. 5,000 has been raised by subscription to start a library at Sadra in Mahee Kanta.

The Persian Parsees.—Sir Cawasjee Jehanghier Readymoney has forwarded to the Secretary to the Persian Charity Fund a number of *Zend Avesta* books in the Persian character, for the use of his co-religionists in Persia.

Theft.—Mr. Ryan, acting Third Magistrate, yesterday sentenced a man named Cassum Hoossein to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment, for being found in possession of a packet of cloth reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudently obtained.

Infanticide.—The body of a male child, of premature birth, was found lying on the beach at Back Bay on Thursday morning. The matter was reported to the Coroner's Surgeon, who after examining the body issued an order for its burial.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Patell, third son of Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, an ex-member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor, at his residence at Cumbala Hill, at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

Assault.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, a Maratha by name Mookhia, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Babajee Mahadoo. The magistrate on the evidence adjudged the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment

A Case under the New Criminal Procedure Code.—A short time ago a Mahomedan woman named Ashabee was sentenced by the full-power magistrate of Surat to four months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of theft. On appeal the Sessions Court increased the sentence to one year.

A Vagrant.—Philip Hogan, a European, was yesterday charged before the Acting Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector D'Arcy, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistence, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

A Suspicious Character.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, Acting Third Magistrate, a man named Seedka Ameer, a suspicious character, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, for being found between sunset and sunrise loitering about in a gully, and failing to give a satisfactory account of himself.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band, at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Allemande	Flory.
Quadrille	Genevieve	Coote.
Selection	Dinorah	Inzoli.
Waltz	Proson Knospen	Canti (new).
Selection	Un Ballo in Maschera	Inzoli.
Galop	Damen	Parlow.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—These clever amateurs appeared in a new play entitled "Fulucksoor and Selim" and in a new opera "Lalla Rookh," for the first time, on Saturday last, at the Grant Road Theatre. The performance was a thorough success, and the pieces are likely to have a long run. Entirely new scenery and very rich dazzling dresses were made for the occasion, and the other appointments were all costly. Both the pieces are to be performed again to-night, when those who were not present on Saturday last will no doubt wish to go and see them.

Alleged Charge of Criminal Breach of Trust.—On Tuesday last Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Second Magistrate, disposed of a case in which a Hindoo named Chuggun Nanchund charged Mr. Nanabhoy Bomanjee, a Parsee merchant, with criminal breach of trust. The case was on frequently before the magistrate and a good deal of evidence was taken. The magistrate said that he had gone carefully through the depositions, and he did not think that he was warranted by the evidence in sending the case to the High Court, and he therefore dismissed the summons. Dr. Dallas appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Chalk for the defence.

Mr. Jalbhoy.—We are requested to state that the account we gave yesterday of what happened to Mr. Rustomjee Hormusjee Jalbhoy on Thursday last was not quite correct in its details. He assaulted no Mahomedan woman as alleged, and he tore away a paper ornamental border of a taboot which had been nailed during his absence across his window, which he had fastened from inside his room. Simultaneously with a complaint being made against him, he also made a complaint to a European constable of his Mahomedan neighbours trying to annoy him by trumping up unfounded charges against him; and it was of his own accord that he went to the office of the Commissioner of Police and made a representation to that officer on the subject.

Postal Arrangements in the Nizam's Territory.—A correspondent of a vernacular newspaper complains about the postal arrangemements of the Nizam's territory. He says that there are no post offices in several places in the Hyderabad provinces, and, where there are any, great inconvenience is suffered by the people. When letters are to be posted from the Nizam's to other British territory, two stamps are required to be put upon their covers, namely, one of the Nizam and the other of the British Government. But both these stamps are not procurable at these post offices whenever required. Moreover, no letters are accepted bearing postage; that is, without a postage stamp of the Nizam's Government. The writer appeals to Sir Salar Jung to remove this grievance.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship Glasgow, 1,168 tons, Captain G. Lloyd, will sail to-day in ballast for Moulmein.

The ship Ardgowan, 1,282 tons, Captain A. Kerr, will sail to-day with a general cargo for Liverpool.

The barque Bluche, 455 tons, Captain Bora, will sail to-day with a general cargo for Havre via Tellicherry.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain G. F. Gavin, will sail to day for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bushire—Captain the Hon. G. C. Napier and three servants, and Mr. C. Johannes. For Muscat—Commander Hope. For Kurrachee—Ass. Apothecary. Mc abe. For different ports.—Two hundred and nineteen deck passengers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 4th April 1874.
Open 1,278½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,947	4	0
Merchandize	4,39,228	6	0
Electric Telegraph	1,028	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	600	0	0
Total Rs.	5,31,783	10	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles ......Total Rs.	5,35,035	3	4
Decrease Rs.	3,251	9	4

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

The following is the text of the despatch regarding the riots forwarded by the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State:—

To H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India in Council, London.

My Lord Marquis,—We regret that it now becomes our duty to report to your Lordship that during the last fortnight the peace of this city has been seriously disturbed by disputes that have arisen between the Mahomedan and Parsee sections of its inhabitants, in which some lives have been lost, some property has been destroyed, and a Parsee place of worship has been ransacked and desecrated.

2. Disputes between these two classes have on other occasions caused much mischief here, and much feelings of mutual dislike between the races are widely spread and enduring.

3. The immediate cause of the present disturbance was the publication by a Parsee, possibly with no evil design, of a book in the Gujerathi language, in which a concubine of Mahomed was spoken of for want of any more correct term as a "kept mistress." For some time it remained unnoticed until an article in a native newspaper attracted attention to it and immediately aroused the anger of the Mahomedans.

4. The Commissioner of Police on hearing what was passing made every effort to pacify the Mahomedans to bring about suppression of the publication, in which last effort he was in great degree successful. A large meeting was held at the principal Mosque, about which we are not in possession of the details, at which the leading persons present professed themselves to be satisfied with the steps that had been taken, and ostensibly at any rate exhorted the multitude to abstain from any further demonstration, and undoubtedly those on whom the Commissioner of Police most relied for accurate information gave him to understand that he need be under no further apprehension of violence on the part of the Mahomedans.

5. About 1 o'clock on that same afternoon (Friday, 13th February) however (whether with or without some further trifling provocation is a matter in dispute) a large body of the lowest order of the Mahomedan population assembled, and before the police could overcome them ransacked and desecrated a Parsee temple, broke into and destroyed the contents of one or more Parsee houses, and stole money and jewels to a considerable amount, while in one or two other parts of the town some damage was done to the properties of the Parsees.

6. The police, we learn, succeeded by 2 P.M. in suppressing the riot and making prisoners of a large number of the rioters, of whom some received severe injuries in the fight, and one, a Parsee, has since died in hospital.

7. The Parsees became exceedingly alarmed, and the Commissioner of Police was authorized, if he found it necessary, to apply for military assistance, which on Sunday led to small detachments, of Native Infantry being placed in the most disturbed quarters. No disturbance of importance occurred on the following day, Saturday the 14th, although there were two or three isolated fights, in one of which a Mahomedan was so severely injured that he has since died in hospital.

8. On the next day, Sunday the 15th, matters became worse, the funeral of a Mahomedan who had been killed in the previous riot took place, and although the police had taken charge of and made arrangements for escorting the funeral procession, a large body of Parsees gathered near the burial ground. The Mahomedans allege that the latter began the attack by throwing stones, while the Parsees assert that the Mahomedans came provided with bludgeons. A severe fight took place, in which again several were severely wounded and more prisoners were made by the police. Seven Parsees and sixteen Mahomedans were taken to hospital, of whom one of the former and four of the latter have since died.

9. It now became evident that energetic steps must be taken by the Government to maintain peace and order. The police, whose reduced number had been shown to be insufficient for the control of the vast population of this city under unusual pressure, had been incessantly employed for successive days and nights, and the Mahomedan festival of the Mohurrum, which is always more or less a cause of anxiety, was close at hand.

10. It was therefore decided at a meeting of Council, held on Monday the 16th, that the usual procession through the streets should on this occasion be prohibited. It was at first proposed that this prohibition should extend only to procession by night, but further consideration and representation entitled to respect showed the expediency of prohibiting them altogether.

11. The procession in question partake of these characters of an annual celebration of an important historical event which divided the believers in Islam into two great sections. They are more an exhibition of triumph than a ceremonial connected with religious worship, and are strongly objected to by the strictest adherents to the law of the Koran. The practices have existed for so great a number of years, and so much importance is attached to them by large numbers of the more ignorant Mahomedans, that the Government could not overlook the serious character of the steps it was about to take, or the dissatisfaction which would be felt by many who were possibly innocent of any participation in the riots. It was considered, however, that during the excitement that prevailed among the two hostile races further collisions would be inevitable, if the usual processions were permitted, and to prevent further risk of life and property it was resolved after careful deliberation as above stated to put an interdict on all processions through the public streets on this occasion, in the interest of the entire community.

12. To carry out this order and to make it plain that resistance would be hopeless, a large reinforcement of troops was ordered by telegraph from Poona. In the course of the following day, the 17th, a regiment of Native Infantry, half a regiment of European Infantry, and some Cavalry arrived; on the 18th more Cavalry arrived, and a few guns were got in readiness. On the same day, the 18th, another meeting of Council was held, at which the Advocate General and some of the principal civil and military servants were directed to attend, and which resulted in the issue of the notification, of which a copy is enclosed.

13. On the following days, the 19th and 20th, the city was quiet, but on the evening of the 21st some Mahomedan labourers, who had just landed from their daily work, and who on their way to their houses had to pass through a street thickly inhabitated by Parsees, were set upon by the latter in large numbers, and before the police could gather in force received severe injuries. Two Parsees and six Mahomedans were taken to hospital, but all are still alive.

14. On the 23rd a petition was presented by the representatives of one body of the Mahomedans, praying that the prohibitions of the procession might be withdrawn, of which and the answer given after their interview with the Governor copies are enclosed.

15. On the same day His Excellency had an opportunity of impressing upon some leading Parsee gentlemen the importance of their exerting themselves to check the spirit of retaliation which the lower classes of the Parsees had on several occasions exhibited, and of their giving their support to the efforts of promoting a reconcilation which had been made by Mr. Narayen Vasudeo, Hindoo Legislative member of Council.

16. It was pointed out to them also by His Excellency, not only that their own position might in the future be very inconvenient to them, but also that revenge be taken on Parsees residing in other parts of the country where the same amount of military protection could not be at once available.

17. The representatives were respectively received but are not proved to have influenced the bearing of the Parsees.

18. On the 24th nothing particular occurred. On the 25th representatives of the various bodies of Mahomedans waited on the Governor to present another petition for the withdrawal of the prohibition of the procession, and copies of the petition and of the answer given after a long conference are enclosed.

19. It may here be mentioned that from time to time the military authorities had been requested to send detachments of troops to different places which appear to stand in need of such precautionary measures. On the 26th all was quiet.

20. The night of Friday, the 27th, was the time at which, according to custom, the processions should have taken place, and accordingly the arrangements described in the enclosed memoranda were made by the Brigadier commanding the troops, and the night passed off very quietly.

21. In conclusion, we have to state that this despatch has been written while we are still without any official report of the commencement and progress of the disturbances. The time of the Commissioner of Police has been so fully occupied throughout, both by day and night, that he has found it impracticable to frame a detailed report. We have therefore in this communication abstained from any expression of opinion pending the receipt of the report and the inquiry we propose to make without delay. We have confined ourselves to a simple narrative of what has occurred. We have the honour to be, my Lord Marquis, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servants.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT ON THE CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 464, dated 28th February 1874,—Submits a report of the disturbances which took place in the Town of Bombay on Friday, the 13th February 1874, and the subsequent occurrences up to the date of his report.

Resolution—H. E. in Council is glad to be in possession of this narrative by the Commissioner of Police of the action of the police force under his command during the recent disturbances in Bombay.

2. It would appear from this report that the police acted with praiseworthy energy and determination in the suppression of each outbreak as it occurred, but it is not satisfactorily established whether the original outrages, which were committed on Friday, the 13th of February, were the result of a preconcerted design or an accidental ebullition of class malevolence.

3. His Excellency in Council desires that the Commissioner of Police should make a more thorough inquiry on this point, and will await his further report, and the disclosures which are likely to take place on the trial of the principal rioters in the High Court before pronouncing any definite opinion on the general character of the occurrences and on the conduct of the police in connection with them.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Sessions opened yesterday at the High Court under the presidency of Mr. Justice Bayley, before whom all the cases except one will be heard. The first case, the Koth Succession Criminal case, which was to be tried before Mr. Justice West, has been postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Justice Bayley told the gentlemen who had been summoned on the Special Jury that their services would not be required at this Sessions.

THEFT.

Kadurbhoy Esubhoy pleaded guilty to a charge of theft and was sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.

Balcrustna Isram pleaded guilty to a charge of house-breaking by night, and to a conviction on a similar charge some time ago. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for five years.

The following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury:—

THEFT BY EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Edward Lester and Thomas O'Donnell, privates of H. M.'s 16th Regiment, were charged with theft of two currency notes for Rs. 100 each, the property of Captain R. A. Crawford. The first prisoner pleaded guilty; and the trial proceeded only against the second, who pleaded not guilty.

Captain Robert Alexander Crawford said—I am a captain in H. M.'s 16th Regiment, L. I. I am now stationed at Poona. On the 3rd March last I was quartered in Bombay on the Esplanade and was living in a tent. We had 414 men. On the morning of the 3rd March I missed two currency notes for Rs. 100 each from a small bag. I had been out of my tent just before I missed the notes, and I made my loss known immediately. I also informed Mr. Superintendent Bailey of the Bombay police. I heard nothing of the matter until the 7th March, when I heard a report, in consequence of which I went to the police office. One of the missing notes was shown to me. In the interval between the 3rd and the 7th March, I had obtained the numbers of the notes from the Treasury. They were two out of thirteen notes for Rs. 100 each, which I had got for the company's pay. The number of the note I was shown at the Police Office corresponds with the number of one of the thirteen notes. On the Saturday evening I went with Constable Burns, of the Bombay police, to the guard tent of the 68th Regiment, which was in front of the road. The prisoner was in the tent. There were a number of prisoners in the tent, some for drunkenness and some on account of my loss. I ordered them all out except O'Donnell. He was lying down when I first saw him. Serjeant Roberts, serjeant of the guard, was there. The tent was searched by Mr. Burns, and I saw Rs. 38 found under the bedding O'Donnell was lying on. He said he knew nothing about it. He was searched, and nothing was found on him. Both O'Donnell and the prisoner, who has pleaded guilty, are privates of my regiment.

To the prisoner—You were not confined on account of my loss.

To the Court—I cannot tell whether the other prisoner shared the same bed with you. There were a number of men in the tent: it was full. The first prisoner, Lester, had been confined in connection with my loss.

To the prisoner—When the money was found, I heard prisoner ask Lester whether he was not sleeping in that bed beside him. Lester said yes.

His Lordship to the jury—You will find, gentlemen, as the case gets on, that the other prisoner, who has pleaded guilty, slept in the same bed with this.

Several witnesses were examined for the prosecution. It appears one of the currency notes for Rs. 100 was found with prisoner Lester. There was some evidence to show that Lester made over a portion of the money to O'Donnell without any remark, and that the latter kept it in his possession. The money found by Constable Burns was Rs. 29, and not Rs. 38 as stated by Captain Crawford. His Lordship, in his summing up, told the jury that the evidence against the second prisoner was very weak and not such as would clearly justify a jury in returning a verdict of guilty. The jury acquitted the prisoner O'Donnell, who was discharged. His Lordship reserved sentence on Lester, who had pleaded guilty.

RIOTING AT DEOLALEE.

George Jackland and Abraham Dellow, privates in H. M.'s 58th Regiment, were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly at Deolalee in February last, with rioting armed with bayonets, &c.

Michael Drynan said—I am a sergeant in the 58th Regiment. On the 20th February last I was at Deolalee. On the afternoon of that day there was a row between soldiers and natives in the bazar. I was in charge of a picquet of six, of which the two prisoners were members. The row occurred between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock. We were stationed at the canteen to prevent the men of the 58th from going there and also to prevent any disturbance. The commanding officer of the 58th had permission to draw the beer in bulk, and it was served to the men in barracks; and therefore, they were not allowed to go to the canteen. We were stationed to prevent them going. The men of other regiments had liberty to go. I did not see the prisoners in the row which took place near the bridge. They were picked up afterwards by a native policeman. The row occurred in the bazar, and about twelve soldiers were surrounded by a crowd of natives. The regiment was to leave for Bombay next morning; and between 9 and 10 p. m. we were called before the magistrate, when the native policeman identified the two prisoners. The men on duty at picquet always carry bayonets. There were about 200 natives in the row, but not more than 20 soldiers.

To the Court—To the best of my belief the prisoners did not leave their post at the canteen to join in the row.

Dhondoo Narayen, chief constable of Deolalee, remembered the 20th February last, on which day a Bania complained to him of being ill-treated by a soldier, who had also come with him. There were two other soldiers, one of whom gave witness a push and took away with them the soldier against whom the complaint was made. About 50 or 70 soldiers assembled at the bazaar, and there was a larger number of natives there. A row occurred. Two soldiers took the Bania complainant out of the chowkey, and the first prisoner struck him with a bayonet in the shoulder. The second prisoner also struck him. The natives and the soldiers threw stones at each other for about five minutes previously to this.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution. His Lordship, in his summing-up, told the jury to receive with extreme caution the uncorroborated testimony of the native police. This was a caution which the late Sir Matthew Sausse always urged upon the attention of juries. The Legislature itself had recognised the necessity of it in providing that no confession made to a police officer was admissible against a prisoner unless made before a magistrate. The provision included European as well as native police officers, but the principle of it was drawn from the Criminal Procedure Code, which had hitherto been applicable only to the mofussil. Turning to the evidence in the case, his Lordship said the prosecution had established an *alibi* for the prisoners, and on the evidence of Sergeant Drynan it was clear that the prisoners could not have left the canteen without his knowledge. Another circumstances in their favour was that the regiment was to leave the country the next day; and it was very impossible that the men would, at such a time, voluntarily involve themselves in a riot case. According to his Lordship's view of the evidence for the prosecution, it was not only extremely doubtful, but it was also extremely clear, that the prisoners did not leave the canteen. His Lordship was of opinion that the evidence preponderated in favour of the prisoners; and if the jury held the same view of it, they should acquit the prisoners.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoners were discharged.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, March 24.)

Parliament was opened for business on March 19, when the Lord Chancellor read the Speech from the Throne. In the Lords the Address was moved by the Marquis of Lothian, and seconded by Earl Cadogan. In the course of the various remarks incidental to the above proceedings, the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh, the Ashantee war, and the Indian famine, were the principal topics.

In the Commons the Address was moved by Sir W. S. Maxwell, and was seconded by Mr. Callender. An amendment, moved by Mr. M. Torrens, that the House should assist Her Majesty's Government in the prosecution of measures to prevent the recurrence of famine in India, was ultimately withdrawn, the Chancellor of the Exchequer having given notice of his intention to move to-day in committee to bring in a bill to authorise the Secretary of State for India to raise money in the United Kingdom for the service of India, consequent upon the famine.

Despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley, giving the details of the close of the Ashantee war and a copy of the treaty of peace, have been received and will be read with interest.

The Queen held a Court on March 13 at Buckingham Palace, at which many presentations took place. On the 18th Her Majesty held another Court at Windsor Castle, at which addresses of congratulation on the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh were presented by the Corporations of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, to all of which Her Majesty returned gracious replies. In May next the Queen is expected to pay a visit to Germany, where she will meet the German Emperor and the Crown Prince and Princess.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have paid a visit to the ex-Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial at Chislehurst.

General Sir Patrick Grant, G.C.B., has been appointed Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

Mr. Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote have been re-elected without opposition; and Mr. Hall, the conservative candidate, has been returned for Oxford in place of Lord Cardwell.

The King of Italy has nominated Rajah Brooke of Sarawak to be Commendatore of the Order of the Crown of Italy.

The majority of the Prince Imperial was celebrated at Chislehurst on the 17th of March. Deputations from all parties of France were present, and the Bonapartist cause is, in consequence, supposed to be in the ascendant.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeal of Rajah Muttu Ramalinga Setupati v. Perianayagum Pillai, with costs.

A deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce has waited on the Indian Secretary to urge upon the Government the importance of a certain proportion of the Indian Council being composed of representatives of commerce; but the Secretary of State did not express himself favourable to the change.

The subscriptions to the Bengal Famine Fund have now amounted to above £55,000, and subscriptions are daily received from the provinces.

The Bombay ship Princess Somawatty has been run down while at anchor in Gravesend Reach, by the P. and O. steamer Indus. Crew all saved.

A very severe loss has occurred by the foundering off Gibraltar of the s.s. Queen Elizabeth, with a cargo valued at half-a-million. The Rev. H. J. Allardice, Mrs. Allardice, and three children were drowned. The vessel has parted amidships, and her cargo is rapidly coming ashore.

In consequence of the heavy losses sustained by the underwriters, they have raised their rates for risks, via the Canal, from 30s. to 40s. per cent.

Obituary of the Week.—Admiral Wodehouse; J. Candlish, Esq., late M P.; Sir W. K. Ball; the Hon. Mr. Justice Bliss; Lieut.-Col G. T. S. Carruthers, Mad. Ret.; Lieut.-Col. the Hon. R. Charteris; Capt. A. A. Dick, Ben. S.C.; the Bishop of Gibraltor; the Dowager Lady Radstock; the Dowager Duchess of Richmond; Col. H. Salwey, late Coldstreams; Capt. Strode, C.B., R.N.; H. B. Brownlow, late Ben. C.S.; Countess Brunnow; and the Rev. H. J. Allardice.

RECEPTION OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S TROOPS AT PORTSMOUTH.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 20.)

The 23rd Fusiliers and detachments of the Royal Marines, Royal Marine Artillery, and Royal Artillery, disembarked from the troopship Tamar, now lying alongside Portsmouth Dockyard, this morning. While marching through the crowded streets the men were enthusiastically received, and they seem affected (a Press Association telegram says) by the spontaneous and hearty welcome accorded to them. Deafening cheers greeted them on arriving at Governor's Green. Here they were drawn up, and their peculiar Ashantee uniform attracted general attention. General Lord Templeton called on the garrison to give three hearty cheers for their comrades in arms. These having been given, the mayor and corporation of the town, in robes of office, advanced to the colours of the Fusiliers, where the chief magistrate congratulated the troops in the name of the town on their safe arrival after so successful a campaign. The mayor then presented a goat to the 23rd Regiment, Colonel Mostyn acknowledging the gift, and the cordiality with which the men had been received by the inhabitants. Three cheers having been given for the Queen, the 23rd marched to the railway station, where refreshments had been provided for them. They left shortly afterwards, amid great cheering, for Shorncliffe.

By a telegram dated Gibraltar, March 18, which was received last evening (having apparently been delayed many hours in transit), the Western Morning News learns that the Himalaya left Cape Coast Castle on the 23rd of February and arrived at St. Vincent on March 4. When she left Cape Coast Castle the few remaining troops were being rapidly embarked. The Himalaya brings the Rifle Brigade, under Lieutenant-Colonel Warren, 560 rank and file detachments of Royal Engineers, under Captain Jones, and of the Royal Marines, under Lieutenant Dean. She also brings six special service officers, six army hospital men, six surgeons, and one chaplain. Colonel Festing is also on board as a passenger. The Himalaya (says the *Morning News* correspondent) lands sixty convalescent invalids, and will coal, and then leave for Portsmouth, where it is expected she will arrive on the 29th of March. This latter date must surely be a telegraphic error, unless the Himalaya was to be detained several days at Gibraltar.

On the arrival of the Tamar at Portsmouth yesterday the Queen telegraphed to inquire as to the condition of the troops. Lord Templetown replied that their health and appearance were very satisfactory.

Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived off Prowle Point this morning, and is expected at Portsmouth this evening.

PARSEES AND MAHOMEDANS.

The recent Riot in Bombay is of more than passing interest even to the British portion of the community. It embodied a dastardly attack upon members of a race who for a long course of years have proved themselves to be amongst the most loyal, benevolent and estimable of the many diverse nationalities under the protection of the British flag. The fame of the princely and charitable Parsee Baronet, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, whose benevolence has earned for him the title of the Peabody of India, differs only in degree from that of many of his fellow countrymen. Nor are their good deeds confined to making those large gifts which earn royal and historical approbation. In all those colonies where members of the race have settled, are traces of their presence to be found in much that tends to public enjoyment and convenience. And we need hardly remind our readers what the Parsee community in this colony has done to add to the embellishments of our public gardens, or the support of our local charities. It is therefore with no ordinary feelings of indignation that we have perused the accounts just to hand of the savage and disgraceful outrage at Bombay.

Apart, however, from the undoubted sympathy which Englishmen will extend to the Parsees in this occasion, there are other considerations which call for strong comment. The laxity of rule which emboldened the Mahomedans of Bombay to engage in acts for which any other Government would have summarily hanged every individual caught red-handed, is but one amongst the many symptoms everywhere visible of the way in which respect for our power is one the wane. It is not that we are less capable than before of carrying matters with a high hand, but that we are thought to be so. The sickly, cowardly sentimentality which has of late years distinguished British policy with regard to all Asiatics has brought forth its inevitable fruits. We shall doubtless hear a few sanctimonious snufflers rejoice that the penalties which would have been visited on the rioters a few years ago are not now-a-days likely to be even suggested. And there will doubtless be found men to almost boast of the fact that such a riot could occur without what they are pleased to term "serious consequences"—in other words, the shooting down or otherwise exterminating the blood-thirsty zealots who have wrecked the peace and property of their Parsee fellow townsmen. To such people, the sufferings endured by the latter weigh as nothing compared to the glorious triumph of their principles of non-interference with "religious scruples." If the now happily defunct "liberal" Government could have had its way, matters would have almost reached a similar pass, as regards the natives in China and Hongkong. Happily the good sense of successive Governors and Consuls has to a great extent nullified the pernicious effect of the theories they were supposed to observe.

The Bombay riot may, however, teach us a useful lesson. No Asiatic rising ever takes place without a calculation on one of two alternatives—success, or death. It seldom takes place without there appears to be a fair probability of success, and it depends upon ourselves whether we ever let such a consummation appear probable. The rioters at Bombay of course counted on the fact that a few would be mildly punished for rioting, it being quite a lottery as who the individuals would be. They were also, we may be sure, quite prepared, in case any of their victims were killed, to find some few of their number charged with murder; but the lottery in that case was even greater. Had they felt that the Government would in such a case abandon the intricacies of legal procedure to inflict condign punishment on everybody who by his mere presence in the streets aided and abetted the riot, they would probably have paused before committing themselves. Our chief weakness in the eyes of Asiatics is that we will persist in applying the procedure of a London police court in cases where it must necessarily afford impunity to all but the very few. We are not here asserting that any danger of class riots exists in Hongkong, but we repeat what we have over and over again heard said by intelligent natives when discussing our mode of administration. It would in, in truth, be of very little use to discuss such a matter after any similar occurrence at Hongkong. All we now advocate is, a continuation of the reasonable prudence before exhibited in giving no encouragement to the idea that popular demonstrations accompanied by violence will ever be regarded in a lenient way by this Government.—*China Mail*, March 9.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

COTTON FRAUD ACT COMMISSION.

The Commission met again on Wednesday, the 1st inst., when Mr. Wilkinson was examined as follows:—

Question 81—I believe you are the cotton inspector in Khandeish and the Deccan. Be so good as to inform the Commission of the extent of your charge and the number of sub-inspectors you have under you; and also as closely as you can recollect the number of presses you have to inspect, and their localities.

Answer—I am cotton inspector for Khandeish and the Deccan. My charge comprises six collectorates, Khandeish, Nassick, Sholapoor, Poona, Ahmednugger and Sattara. In Khandeish there are full presses at Julgaum, viz., the East India Company's Press with three screws, and the Mofussil Co.'s Press with two screws. At Sholapoor there is a full press belonging to the East India Co., which is now seldom worked, and at Barsee in the same collectorate there is another with three screws, belonging to the same company. There are two half-presses at Julgaum, and others are to be erected. There were ten there last year. At Pachora in Khandeish there is a half press, and three at Barsee in Sholapoor. I have three sub-inspectors under my orders, two in Khandeish, and one in the Deccan. One of the sub-inspectors in Khandeish is throughout the working season stationed at Julgaum, the other travels about in the districts visiting the wakhars, &c.

The Sub-Inspector at Sholapoor is stationed at Sholapoor during the cotton season, which lasts from June till November, and during the rest of the year remains at Barsee, where the season lasts from December till May or June.

Question 82—How long have you been in the Cotton Department.

Answer—Since 1st March 1865.

Question 83—What is your opinion on the general working of the Department with regard to the effect it has had in checking adulteration in cotton?

Answer—I am of opinion that the Act, though requiring some modifications and additional clauses applicable to certain descriptions of fraud, has had a very useful effect in checking adulteration. I believe that in some districts natives give it credit for a completeness which it does not possess. For instance the misconception of the meaning of the words in the Mahrathi translation of the Act निरनिराळ्या प्रकारचा कापूस often interpreted as "cotton of different qualities" instead of "cotton of different varieties," combined with the injunction of the cotton Inspectors to keep different qualities separate, may have caused a tolerably general impression that "false packing" is illegal and have kept it in check.

There is no doubt that the Department has been useful in preventing the mixed growth and packing in the same bale of varieties of cotton. Such cotton would in all probability be passed off as the superior quality, for the inferior variety is usually introduced in such proportion as would render its presence difficult of detection by a purchaser. If he bought the cotton he would be a loser unless he in his turn passed it off as he superior quality.

The existence of the Act and of departmental supervision exercise a deterrent effect on dishonest dealers, and the beneficial effect of this on their trade is generally acknowledged by respectable cotton merchants up country, so far as my experience goes; in proof of which I may state that petitions from native merchants were last season submitted from Barsee and Nagar, requesting that Government inspection might be arranged for at those places.

Question 84.—You say that the Department has operated in the way of putting a stop to the growth of mixed cotton and the mixing of different varieties of cotton in the same bales. The Act gives the Department no power to interfere with the operations of the cultivator, nor with the pressing of cotton, except in case of fraudulent intent. In what manner then has the Department had the effect that you describe?

Answer—By "inferior variety" I alluded to the old Khandeish growth of cotton, which was with the approval of Government displaced in the years 1865-66-67 by Mr. L. R. Ashburner. Subsequently it was found that in a large part of north-west Khandeish a considerable quantity of this seed had been retained by the cultivators, in this way, that in sending on their requisitions to the mamlutdars for Hingunghaut seed they had asked for quantities which were insufficient for their requirements, intending to use a portion of their old seed which is more productive to sow along with the other, the product of which is considerably more valuable. They carried this intention into effect, and accordingly in 1870 it was discovered that throughout the talookas of Sirpore Shoda, Nandurbar, and Sindkheda, most of the cotton contained a proportion varying from one-eighth to in some cases half of the old variety. This was reported to Mr. Ashburner, then Collector, and as the desired improvement was not considered thoroughly effected, all the seed of these four talookas had to be replaced by pure seed imported from neighbouring ones. The subsequent year's crop was found to be with very slight exception pure Hingunghaut. It is very difficult to exercise sufficient influence over the cultivator to prevent his growing this mixed cotton, except what may be effected through the middleman to whom he sells his kuppas, I am of opinion that if a middleman knowingly buys mixed kuppas, gins it, and packs it in a bale and offers it for sale as the cotton of the district, *i.e.* as Khandeish. Hingunghaut, without informing the purchasers of its nature, that he commits an offence under the Act. Cases of this kind which have been proved have resulted in the conviction of the ginner. I believe this has had some effect in preventing ryots from sowing mixed seed. When mixed kuppas which has been bought from the cultivator is found in the possession of a ginner, he is called upon to separate the two kinds before ginning. If after due warning he neglects to do this, more stringent measures have to be adopted. At first I believe that the Wakharias encouraged the use of mixed seed, but now that they find that they lay themselves open to prosecution by ginning the kuppas they seem more inclined to second the efforts made to eradicate the inferior kind.

The cultivator is tempted to use mixed seed because the old variety is more productive than Hingunghaut, and its larger proportion of fibre (more than 5 per cent.) forms its attraction to the ginner as a medium for adulterating this. In somes cases, in return for money advanced for Hingunghaut kuppas, the cultivator supplies a mixture of this with the inferior kind.

I am of opinion that except for supervision mixed cotton would be grown and ginned to an increasing extent every year, and that in a short time a large portion of the Khandeish crop would become a mixed staple unfit for export to Europe as "Oomraoti." At present the inferior variety locally known as Waradi does not exist to any large extent. It was hoped that after the orders of the Collector on the subject and the measures taken last year that it would disappear, but this is not the case. It has been quite as much noticeable this season as last, if not more so. The same precautions have been taken to prevent its re-sowing, but in the absence of control over the operations of the cultivators, it is doubtful what effect these will have.

I have noticed the following in Mr. Bythell's answer to Question 66. Speaking of the quality of that portion of the Oomraoti crop produced in the Berars of the cotton known as "Oomraoti" in the Liverpool market, about 80 to 100,000 bales are contributed by Khandeish and 40,000 or 50,000 by Barsee and Ahmednugger. Berar contributes about 250,000 I think. He says, "I don't think there has been much change in the staple of the Oomraoti crops during the last few years, except that in the neighbourhood of Oomraoti *this* season some Khandeish seed was imported and cotton grown from it has appeared in the Oomraoti market." The seed was actually introduced in 1868 or 1869 by a native of Khandeish. In 1871 a sample of the cotton was shown to me by one of Mr. Rivett-Carnac's assistants and my opinion asked as to its variety and value. I pointed out that the sample was of the old Khandeish variety, and, considering that its introduction in Berar might prove a serious matter, I reported the fact to Mr. Ashburner, who communicated with Mr. Rivett-Carnac. Inquiries were then made, but it would seem that the cotton was not found in sufficient quantity to cause any anxiety, and I think that steps were not taken then to eradicate what there was. Last year, however, I was informed by Mr. Dunlop, Asst. Commissioner at Akola, that the cultivation of this cotton has been "steadily on the increase in East Berar and had extended to 80 villages," and that its extension in the season 1873-74 was believed to be in like proportion; further that the Resident intended to adopt measures for its suppression.

Question 85—Do cultivators now not procure their own supply of Hingunghaut seed?

Answer—In many cases cultivators use seed produced on their own village lands; sometimes they select seed out of their own crop. As a general rule I think they obtain their supplies from the Wakharias or Banias of their village or of neighbouring ones. After the famine year 1871-72 there was great scarcity of seed, and cultivators were entirely dependent on the Banias for supplies, but in the subsequent year the crop was very abundant and there has been no difficulty since. In a bad season, and where the cultivator was much indebted to the Wakharia, he might in cases have to take inferior or mixed seed: but there is at present an almost unlimited supply of pure seed obtainable at cheap rates, and where mixed seed is used it would now in most cases be done intentionally. It is not necessary at present for Government to impart Hingunghaut seed from outside. Cotton seed is exported from Khandeish to Bombay, &c., for cattle-feeding.

Question 86—You mentioned just now that in the case of ginners ginning at the same time two varieties of cotton the Department interfered and warned them, and if attention were not paid to the warning then more stringent measures were adopted. The Cotton Department has authority only over the presses. In what manner, then, is their influence exercised over the ginners?

Answer—The Act defines a bale to mean any cotton package, as a docra for instance, and docras are all packed in the wakhars by the ginners, who there mix two varieties in one bale.

Question 87—Have cotton markets been established in any places within your charge?

Answer—There is one so-called market at Julgaum, started in 1869, but it is not really one in the sense of being an institution under Government control where merchants come in contact with the producer or the Wakharia (ginner) to any extent, and can exercise a direct deterrent influence over these classes. A cotton exchange for the use of merchants and dealers has been erected and scales provided for weighing, and every opportunity has been taken to persuade people to resort to this market to sell their cotton; but so far with very little success. The total export from Julgaum in a good year is equivalent to about 60,000 bales of 3½ cwt. net, *i. e.* 10,000 bojhas. Of this quantity about 5,000 or 6,000 bojhas are brought in unsold, of which the ryots contribute only a very small quantity. All the rest is purchased in the district or is contract cotton, for which advances have been made, and belongs to the Bombay native firms, who sell to the European agents or send it to Bombay for sale in docras, half-pressed or full-pressed bales, or in some cases export it direct on their own account.

The difficulty of establishing markets in Khandeish arises from the fact that the cultivators rarely prepare their cotton for the market, and the ginner who obtains the kuppas by advancing for it or by subsequent purchase and carries on the trade of ginning throughout the season prefers to remain at home superintending his business and sell his cotton to buyers, almost invariably agents of Bombay native dealers, amongst whom there is a sufficiently brisk competition.

There are two or three European agents at Julgaum who purchase a considerable quantity of cotton, some of it from the Wakharias of the neighbourhood, but usually at second-hand from the Bombay native dealer. It is very rarely obtained from the cultivator.

In few instances Bombay European firms have made contracts with Bombay dealers for cotton to be sampled at Julgaum, but a satisfactory selection not being offered, have preferred to complete the purchase on the Bombay Green.

The condition of the trade in Khandeish is not favourable for the establishment of large markets such as are found in Berar. Oomraoti and Khangaum existed as cotton centres, where a large trade was carried on, long before markets were actually established there, and there is a greater disposition on the part of the cultivators to prepare their cotton for the market than is the case in other districts. There the ryot, unlike the Wakharia in Khandeish, is not prevented by other business from taking his cotton to a distant market, where, as it is stated, he meets the European purchaser. The presumed advantages of direct purchase by the European exporter from the cultivator, and even the Wakharia, do not, it will be seen, exist in Khandeish. The circumstances of the trade at Barsee, Ahmednuggur, &c., are still more unsatisfactory as regards direct purchase from the producers. The cotton trade of Sholapoor has dwindled down to a very small proportion in the last few years, but in what remains of it the same system exists as at Barsee and Nagar, the first of which is a large cotton centre drawing some 75,000 bojhas in the season. The cotton is sent down to these places in charge of irresponsible persons, as cartmen or bullock carriers, who deliver it to agents called Arthis. The owners remain at home in the Nizam's territory, and the purchasers, who are usually agents of Bombay native firms, have to transact business with these Arthis. I know from experience how difficult it is to prove a case of fraudulent sale when the person offering the cotton can bring forward any proof that he is not the owner or has no direct interest in its sale.

These Arthis are not the owners, and though it may be presumed that they have an interest in the sale of the cotton entrusted to them, it would be very difficult under present circumstances to fasten upon them responsibility for its condition. It seems to me that in cases of this kind, where the owner chooses to remain at home in foreign territory authorising his agent in British territory to sell his cotton, which is frequently adulterated, that the agents' responsibility should be defined to be equal to the owners. At present Act III. says—"Whoever fraudulently and dishonestly offers for sale," and the seller may be anybody, the servant or agent of the owner, but being so it is not easy to prove the fraudulent intention. In the absence of the owner the responsibility of his agent should, I think, be insisted upon, as this would prevent adulteration, or rather adulterated cotton being sent down from foreign districts, and strengthen the position of the Bombay purchaser and of the Cotton Department.

Question 88—Do you know Mooljee Jaitha?

Answer—Yes, they are merchants and middlemen.

Question 89—Is he not one of the largest, if not the largest, buyer of cotton in the Khandeish district?

Answer—I believe his firm are the largest buyers.

Question 90—Does he not buy all or nearly all his cotton direct from the ryots in the district, and does he not full-press it at Julgaum and send it direct to Europe on his own account?

Answer—I am not quite certain if they export the whole of it on their own account, but should think not, and therefore call them middlemen as well as merchants. They advance a considerable sum during the rains to the village middlemen or Wakharis, who in their turn advance largely to the ryots for kuppas and also purchase this subsequently. The kuppas is ginned and the cotton delivered to Mooljee Jaitha and Co. at certain dates. A firm which advances money in this way is from the nature of the case usually obliged to take whatever cotton is delivered in the same way as Wakharias are compelled to take whatever kuppas is brought to them in return for their advances, unless it is preferred to retain a lien on the succeeding crop in the hope of getting better quality, which would be a most unsatisfactory way of doing business and impossible in general practice. The rest of Mooljee Jaitha and Co.'s purchases (which I think comprise about one-half) are made from time to time from the same class of Wakharias of the interior. They have native agents scattered throughout the districts, whose duty it is to collect the cotton for which advance have been made or to buy cotton and to forward it to Julgaum, where Mooljee Jaitha's agent remains throughout the season. As these purchases are very large and the system of supervision and examination exercised by the agents is inadequate, it frequently happens that inferior or adulterated or false-packed cotton is delivered and particulars of the name of the seller and the locality from which it was brought can very rarely be furnished.

The case of Mooljee Jaitha & Co. is perhaps an exceptional one owing to the extent of their dealings in Khandeish, which date from very many years back. They have, I think, established relations with the most respectable Wakharias of the district, and in this way secure as a rule cotton of good quality and well prepared, and run less risk of being imposed upon than firms of less standing; but I believe that they join with the rest in appreciating the beneficial effect of the Cotton Act and of the supervision exercised over the operations of the Wakharias and cultivators.

Question 91—Have you known Mooljee Jaitha for many years.

Answer—I have known their representative at Julgaum for over five years.

Question 92—Has the business increased or decreased during that period?

Answer—I should say that it has increased.

Question 83—Do European agents and others at Julgaum buy cotton according to Liverpool classification?

Answer—Occasionally they buy on classification from the Bombay dealers, but as a rule they purchase cotton of different qualities and classify them afterwards at the time of pressing.

The Bombay dealers, though seldom able to buy on classification, have to adopt this system themselves when full pressing, and though I think their classification would be considered too high for the cotton they press, they appear to me to endeavour to preserve an even run of quality in their bales.

In some well conducted wakhars kuppas of different qualities is stacked, ginned, and packed separately. It has been a standing order in Khandeish for the last five years that different qualities should be kept separate by cultivators and ginners. This assists the classification which merchants are anxious to effect. In great numbers of the wakhars, however, the arrangements are very unsatisfactory, and in order to effect improvement I think it would be desirable that these establishments should be brought under more control. According to my observations very little care is paid as a rule by Wakharias to the preparation and classification of cotton for which advances have been received, much more trouble being bestowed on what is kept back for sale. The Wakharias often pass off their inferior cotton in their contracts, in the same way as the Koonbies do not hesitate to get rid of their inferior kuppas in theirs when they can.

Question 91. Do not the ryots know that the better the quality of the cotton, the better the price, and are they not sufficiently alive to their own interests not to adulterate without the interference of the Cotton Department?

Answer. In numerous instances the ryots have told me that they have not been able to help themselves, and were obliged to sow the seed they got from the Wakharias or Banias. The latter on the other hand assert that it is the ryot's fault that mixed cotton is produced, as the cultivators are usually a poor class of men in Khandeish, and are under advances from the Wakharia, the question which interests them most is to produce the largest quantity or weight of kuppas, irrespective of quality or freedom from adulteration. This object is most easily attained by sowing mixed seed *i.e.* containing a proportion of the prolific Old Khandeish growth which they may hope to pass off as the superior quality, and there is therefore a strong temptation to use it. What the eventual result of his action when imitated by others, will be, is, I think, a matter about which the cultivator concerns himself very little.

Question 95. Do you consider that it would be advisable to extend the powers of the Cotton Department by legislation so as to affect this?

Answer. I think so decidedly. Such measures as the introduction of exotic cotton in Dharwar and Hingunghaut in Khandeish are only decided on after mature deliberation and careful experimental trials, and as there can be no doubt as to their usefulness and the great benefit which these districts have derived from them, it would be much to be regretted if cultivators and Wakharias either from stupidity or the hope of some present though unfair profit, were allowed to impair the purity of the seed, and so nullify the effect of the benefit which at the cost of much trouble and expense has been conferred upon them by Government.

As instances of the tendency to revert to the use of the inferior variety I would mention that the other day at Parola, one of the largest, if not the largest, ginning place in Khandeish, I detected the presence of Warodi in nearly every one of its 40 or 50 wakhars, though in previous years I had hardly found a trace of it. Again, in Malligaum, where it appeared last year for the first time, and great pains were taken to prevent its being re-sown, it was again discovered this season and was found to have been principally sown by the patels in office whose duty it was to see that the orders issued by the Collector on the subject were attended to.

I would quote the opinion of Mr. Lionel Ashburner, Revenue Commissioner N.D., with regard to the extension of this cotton and the object of its use. In his letter No. 24/1774 of 13th June 1870, to be found in the Cotton Department Report for 1869-70, he says, referring to Khandeish,—"This reappearance of the great medium of adulteration indicates a growing demand, and it will therefore be impossible to prohibit its cultivation in the present state of the law;" and speaking of the presence of the same kind of cotton in Berar he writes (No. 5129 of 30th October 1873, vide Cotton Department Annual Report for 1872-73;—"The spread of Old Khandeish cotton in Berar is a very serious matter, and if immediate measures are not taken to suppress it, the result will be a very permanent injury to the staple in both Berar and Khandeish. It is of course grown as a means of adulterating superior kinds of cotton."

In the last Annual Report of the Mofussil Company, the Agent in Khandeish remarked—"It would be a great pity if the growth of this plant should be allowed to creep in again, and if great care is not taken in this matter, it is certain that this seed will be generally used, and all the trouble and money expended in introducing the Hingunghaut description will have to go for naught, for the outturn would without doubt be unsaleable in Bombay and help only to ornament the Green."

Question 96.—Are there any alterations in the Act which you would suggest with a view to making the working more effective?

Answer—In Section II of the Act I think that a clause should be added to apply to the packing of cotton of different qualities and values in one bale, in the form known as *false packing*, also one to prevent the mixing together or packing in a bale of machine-ginned and churka-ginned cotton. I have been informed that machine-ginned Khandeish is not a legal tender for "Oomraotee" in Liverpool. On the spot it invariably brings a lower price by Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 a bojha or pulla than churka-ginned cotton of the same quality. The machine gins are at present only patronised by large buyers of kuppas, for the cleaning of which the owners are not inclined to establish sufficiently large churka yards of their own, and the local Wakharias (of Julgaum), being very few in number, cannot undertake the work. Much of this kupass must therefore be cleaned by the Macarthy gins, and there is a strong temptation to mix the cotton with churka'd cotton, which is of higher value.

That the packing of cotton in bags, first thoroughly wetted, by which the cotton is deteriorated, a crust formed on the outside (pickings), and the first buyer or contractor often defrauded by a deceptive increase in weight, should be constituted an offence under sections 2 and 3 of the Act. The only at all reasonable excuse offered for this objectionable practice is that the string fastening at the seams requires wetting to enable it to withstand the tension, but this, after all, is only an excuse for using inferior and unsound string, and affords no reason whatever for wetting the whole covering of the docra. A case of this kind was recently tried in Khandeish, in which European agents gave evidence. The conviction which followed has had much effect in checking the practice (especially as a circular was immediately issued by the Collector, bringing the fact to notice) but as it is not specially provided for in the Act, and merchants though constantly complaining of loss owing to it, will not lay complaints under Section III, it is difficult under present circumstances to secure convictions enough to deter people throughout the districts from resorting to the practice.

That loose adulterated cotton ready for packing should be liable to seizure and to be made subject of complaint as when already packed in bales.

Under Section 3 I would suggest that cotton brought for sale in a public market should be considered to have been *offered* for sale, whether it has been priced or not. That agents such as the Arthias of Sholapore, Barsee, Nuggur &c. should in the absence of the owners of cotton be considered to represent them and to be responsible for its condition.

Under Section 5, that the Collector or licensing authority should be empowered for sufficient reason, to revoke or cancel a press license at any time during the season.

That press-marks should, if possible, be in English, and consist of the name or initials of the owner and locality where the press is situated. That ginning factories and churcka yards or wakhars should be brought under the license system and bye-laws laid down for their regulation. The licenses might be issued by the Mamlutdar of the talooka, and the licensee identified by a letter for the talooka and a number to denote the particular establishment to be entered in the license and in a register which letter and number should be affixed to every docra sent out of the wakhar, as the wakhar mark. For failure to use the mark or for counterfeiting any mark, the same penalties might be incurred as in sections 9 and 10 in the case of press-marks.

That Inspectors should be authorized to examine kuppas and cotton wherever stored.

That the use of stamps for "pickings" and "damaged" cotton should be legalised.

Question 97.—Are you able with your present establishment to exercise a proper supervision over the six collectorates under your charge.

Answer.—I do not think the establishment is large enough; in fact I have on more than one occasion requested that the services of another Sub-Inspector might be allowed. With three sub-inspectors under me in Khandesh, supervision could be quite satisfactorily exercised. In the Deccan also the establishment is inadequate. A sub-inspecter is urgently required at Nuggur who would also visit Indapore, &c.

Question 98—Do you think that, with the large interests that are affected, it is reasonable to suppose that you can secure the services of any considerable number of honest sub inspectors to work the Act on from Rs. 120 to Rs. 150 a month.

Answer—A number of the sub-inspectors are natives, and I think that Rs. 120 is quite sufficient for them It is considered very good pay and would put them above temptation. As regards the European sub-inspectors, I consider Rs. 100 and Rs. 150 inadequate remuneration for the work, unless supplemented by permanent travelling allowance.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trad Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Society was held in its Library rooms on Saturday, the 21st March 1874.

Present—The Hon'ble Mr. H. P. St. George Tucker, President; the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Honorary President; Vice-Presidents—The Hon. Mr. Justice West; Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik.

Members—Hon. A. Rogers; Dr. W. Dymock; Colonel J. A. Ballard; Rev. J. S. S. Robertson; E. T. Leith, Esq.; Professor Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar; W. London, Esq.; Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey; Dr. T. E. P. Martin; J. A. Forbes, Esq.; Dr. F. G. Joynt; E. Walker, Esq.; J. Macfarlane, Esq.; V. R. Luxmanji, Esq.; Dr. O. Codrington; Brigadier-General J.S. Gell; Dr. Dhirajram Dulputram; Vandrawandas Purshotumdas, Esq.; the Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridas; J. Macdonald, Esq.; Rev. D. C. Boyd; Dr. Atmaram Pandurang; Dr. J. G. DaCunha; C. Currey, Esq.; James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Society:—H. Conder, Esq.; A. F. Pereira, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Goa; Major White, R.E.; T. W. Wood, Esq.; A. Buchanan, Esq.; Kashinath Trimbuk Telang, Esq., M.A., LL.B.; Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, Esq.; N. Spencer (junior), Esq.; H. Gamble, Esq.; Captain W. P. Walshe; W. Forrest, Esq.

The Secretary then laid the following original communications before the meeting:—

I.—Exposition of twelve Hemyaritic inscriptions with facsimiles, by E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.

II.—Explanations of eight Arabic talismanic medicine cups with facsimiles, by E. Rehatsek, M.C.E.

Before reading the papers, the Secretary reminded the members present that, in 1872, the Society purchased a collection of antiquities from Arabia, consisting of three metal plates and nine stone tablets, with Hemyaritic inscriptions and eight Arabic talismanic medicine cups. As a good deal of interest was taken in Hemyaritic inscriptions generally, and it seemed desirable that all who took an interest in an obscure branch of knowledge on which little light had hitherto been thrown, should be made acquainted with this new batch of inscriptions that had come into the possession of the Society. he (the Secretary) requested Mr. Rehatsek (a gentleman whose abilities as an Arabic and Persian scholar was well-known to many of the members of the Society) to make facsimiles of the inscriptions, and to give such explanation of them as he might be able to do in order that the same might be submitted at a meeting of the Society. Mr. Rehatsek very kindly complied with the request made to him, and soon afterwards produced very beautiful facsimiles, both of the Hemyaritic inscriptions and the Arabic inscriptions on talismanic cups, which are now before the meeting. The papers were then read by the Secretary. [As the subject is not one of popular interest no abstract of the papers is given here, but the whole will appear in an early number of the Society's journal.]

It was then proposed by the Hon'ble A. Rogers, and seconded by the Honorary Secretary:—"That the best thanks of the Society be given to Mr. Rehatsek for the valuable papers that had just been read."

The motion after a few words from Dr. Wilson was put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Tucker then briefly addressed the meeting and tendered his resignation of the office of President of the Society.

It was proposed by Dr. Wilson, and seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West:—"That the most cordial thanks of the Society be presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, who has intimated his resignation of the office of President, for his able and zealous efforts to promote the prosperity of the Society, and especially for his zealous efforts to add to its efficiency by the late revision and improvement of its regulations, particularly those bearing on its membership and library, and that it follows him with its best wishes for his health and welfare in Europe."

The proposition was unanimously carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Deaths in Calcutta.—The number of deaths in Calcutta during the week ended the 28th March was 251, being 15 more than in the previous week. The increase took place from small-pox and cholera, there having been 12 deaths from the former, and 40 from the latter, whilst there were 89 deaths from fevers. The deaths are thus classified: 11 Christians, 162 Hindus, 78 Muhammadans.

Sudden Death.—Last Friday night, at Howrah, Mr. W. W. Kiernander, Superintendent of the Government Salt Golahs at Sulkea, died. The deceased, it appears, had, after dinner, retired, and about two hours after, feeling ill, he left his bed, came out into the hall, and sat on a chair. No sooner had he sat down than he expired. The Civil Surgeon was immediately called in, and pronounced life to be extinct. According to medical opinion death was caused by heat apoplexy.—*Englishman.*

The New Calcutta Small Cause Court Building.—It is expected that by the 1st of June next the above Court will move into the new premises. Now that the building is completed, its architectural design contrasts favourably with a great many other edifices about the city. Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 8,000 for the furniture. The original estimate for the furniture was only Rs. 3,000, and this sum was found to be so very inadequate that it had to be more than doubled.—*Id.*

Carelessness.—On Thursday last, while a goods train was being shunted from the down to the up lines at the Hooghly Station, the pointsman negligently reversed the points when the train was on both lines, and some of the wagons were thrown off, thereby blocking up the road-way. All the up and down passenger and goods trains were stopped for some hours. The down express train arrived at Howrah at 2 a.m., about four hours late. A judicial inquiry is to be held at the Hooghly Court.—*Id.*

LOSS OF THE STEAMER SUNFOO NEAR HONGKONG.

(*Hongkong Times*, 13th March.)

One of the most disastrous wrecks that has happened in these waters for some time has just occurred, the Sunfoo, belonging to the Eastern Australian Mail Steam Company, together with a valuable cargo, being totally lost.

The following account is contributed by one who was on board:—

The steamer Sunfoo, Captain McKenzie, left Singapore on the 4th instant, and experienced fine weather and calms until within one degree of Hongkong, when very heavy fogs were encountered. The engines were slowed from 4 p. m. on the 10th, and were kept so until the unfortunate catastrophe occurred. Every precaution was taken—a strict look-out, lead, and lights, boats in readiness, &c. At 7-35 two lights were seen on the port bow, and a few minutes after another light was reported by Mr. Wildride, the chief engineer, who was also anxiously on the look-out. To clear a supposed vessel the helm was put to starboard, and the engines stopped. One minute after, the vessel struck,—not heavily, many on board thinking that only a junk had been struck. The locality was Reef Island, about two to three miles S.W. of the "Ass's Ears." Boats were lowered and manned at each distinct order from Captain McKenzie. From the statement of the Chief Engineer there was no confusion, no rushing, or any disobedience of orders, everything being conducted in a quiet and decisive manner. Much trouble was experienced in getting the Chinese passengers to leave the ship, and after leaving in the boats the same amount of force was necessary to make them quit the boat. There are at present about 130 persons on the Island.

Information of the accident reached Hong Kong about nine o'clock on Wednesday night; and at half-past eleven, the steam-tug Fame (Captain Richardson) was despatched to render help. On account, however of the thick fog, bad weather, and heavy sea, she was obliged to anchor under the lee of Lamma Island. At five the next morning she again started, reaching Reef Island at eleven o'clock, and anchored in twenty fathoms of water. Great difficulty was experienced in getting a line ashore, to haul boats backwards and forwards; indeed, so bad did the weather become that Captain Richardson did not consider it safe to remain, and left about one o'clock in the afternoon. Before his leaving, only the spars of the Sunfoo were to be seen. The forward part of the vessel was completely broken up and the cargo floating about. The Fame brought away Mr and Mrs. Scott, Miss McNair, the Stewardess, Chief Engineer, and several of the crew. There was left about 130 passengers, Captain, crew, and officers on the Island. They were perfectly safe, and comfortable, and had provisions to last for seven days. The Fame left again early this morning for the Island, to bring away the bulk of the passengers.

It would perhaps be unfair to speculate upon the cause of the disaster, as the whole matter will no doubt be officially enquired into. It is, however, attributed to the unexpected direction of the current—the chart giving it in all seasons as to the southward whilst it was really north.

INFANT LIFE.—A marked improvement in the statistics relating to Mortality amongst Infants, would take place if Mrs. Johnson's American Soothing Syrup were used universally. It is perfectly free from any *narcotic*, and is used *externally only*. None genuine without the name of "Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street," on the stamp. Sold by all Chemists, at 2s. 9d. a bottle.

Agents.—Treacher & Co, Bombay.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for Other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

4, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 „

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Capital £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

FOR SALE.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of the above, in One Pound Packets, 9, 10, and 20 lb. Boxes, and 80 lb. Chests. Special Rates for the Trade. Apply to

Messrs. STIRLING & CULBARD,
TEA DEPOT,
Umritsur, Punjaub.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES,
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,
PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO.
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay

NOTICE.

MORSON'S EFFECTUAL REMEDIES

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—The popular and professional medicine for indigestion is Morson's Pepsine, the active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼, and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practitioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, Morson & Son have prepared this. Sold in ¼ oz., 1½ oz, and 3 oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medallists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions,
31, 33 & 124, SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON.
Works—Hornsey and Homerton.

PURE CHEMICALS AND NEW MEDICINES selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR APRIL, 1874.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
  Punjaub and Delhi Division.
  Sind Section.
  Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

Agents:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Pombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	Rs. 30	per doz. qts.
Victoria Berg	30	„
Laubenheimer	15	„
Steinvein	20	„
Liebfraumilch	20	„
CLARETS—Chateau de Franda	14	„
Vray Canon	16	„
Chateau Leoville	24	„
Chateau Lafite	28	„
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.		
Do. Bottled here	6	„
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	18	„

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 27th January 1874.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane:—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25 per dozen	
R. R. Mege & Co.'s Red Seal	20
Do. Vino de Pasto	29
J. Sandbach & Son's ...Rs. 17 &	24
Carbonell & Co.'s Black Seal	24
M. P. Guimaraens & Son's superior old Pale Dry	26
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils......Pts.	23
Do. ......Qts.	45
Do. Magnums	88
Arthur H. Browning's...Qts.	30
J. Sandbach and Son's	20
Do. do. ...Pts.	11
BRANDY—Raynal & Co.'s Superior	24
ARET—Montheuil Franc Fils Aine	
Chateau Belair St. Julien 1868	16
Chateau Delorme Margaux	16
R. R. Mege & Co.'s St. Estephe	14
Do. Margaux	17

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co.:—

SHERRY	Rs. 25 per Dozen.
Ditto	15
CLARET, Yellow Seal	12
Ditto Red Seal	30
GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE	40

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.
Bombay, 30th December 1873.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

TOD-HEATLY AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
ADELPHI, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Direct shipments are now made
ONLY TO THE TRADE.
PRICED LISTS and TERMS UPON APPLICATION

N.B.—TOD-HEATLY & Co.'s Bottled Wines and Spirits are protected by a TRADE MARK CAPSULE bearing their signature, and may be obtained

IN BOMBAY,
From Messrs. MERWANJEE COOVERJEE & Co.
Messrs. JEWANJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
AND OTHER IMPORTERS.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY,
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Limited.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 a.m., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 p.m.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors:
The Hon. J. K. BYTHELL, (Messrs. Gaddum & Co.), Chairman.
A. E. PEILE, Esq. (Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, & Peile, Solicitors.)
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq. (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.)

Trustee:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY:
W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers:
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Auditor:
T. LIDBETTER, Esq.

Agents:
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES (OR PAID-UP POLICIES) ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The Positive pays less attention to seeking hasty results than to laying a foundation upon which a thoroughly sound institution may be erected. One of the chief features is the charging of its English rates of premium for the business in India. The Company, instead of taking from Assurants high rates of premium for future refund under the name of "Bonus," considers it fairer to charge at the outset a low rate, commensurate with the risk undertaken. The equity of such a proceeding is unquestionable, and when coupled with the facts that Europeans are living in India under improved sanitary conditions, and that the value of Assurance Companies' shares has risen to fabulous prices, it is evident that Assurants in these times are entitled to more liberal treatment, not only in point of rates, but in other respects as well.

The Positive rates for India are rates for a whole-world business (the Company intending to have Offices everywhere), and cover influences of climate in any part of the world.

As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100 paid as Capital, is invested in Consols, in Trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can only be made available on the improbable consequence of a sudden mortality effecting the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.

The remainder of the Capital is employed in making loans on Mortgages, Reversions, Life Interests, Personal and other Securities in connection with Assurances. The Positive denies the right of using net premiums for Loaning purposes, as they should be invested in Government Securities on behalf of Policy-holders. While the Assured are thus made safe, the Company is not debarred from making handsome profits for Share and Policy-holders, by the trading power of the Capital.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 Years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES,
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable to survivor at decease of the other.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS,
Of from 1 to 10 Years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to the Agents.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.
Treacher's Building.

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE,
Established 1782.
POLICIES OF ASSURANCE AGAINST FIRE ISSUED BY
JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.

LONDON and ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1843.

The Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on Precious Stones and other valuables sent through the Post in Registered Letters to London, and on Cargoes by Steamers and first-class Sailing Vessels, at current rates of premium, to England and all Eastern Ports; claims being payable at the option of the assured in India, China, or London, according to the established usage of Lloyd's.

Rampart Row. G. F. HENRY, Agent.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION,
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

A List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

Trustees.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

Directors.
Chairman.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH

The Rev. Edward Carr, LL.D.	William Forbes Skene, Esq. W.S., LL.D.
William Emmens, Esq.	Herbert Taylor, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.	William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.
William Lethbridge, Esq.	
Richard Nugent, Esq.	

Secretary.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policy-holders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents.
Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
Established 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
„ Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
„ Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
„ China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
„ La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
„ Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
„ Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
„ Vaterlandische Transport Insurance Company.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company, and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852 £ 76,925
Do. 1862 £300,690
Do. 1872 £816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 3	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	31 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

Trustees.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.

Chairman.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.

Deputy Chairman.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.

Actuary and General Manager
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.

Sub-Manager.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed. Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—

New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 718,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.
With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,428, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,347 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,532 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies, India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.
G. Hamilton Traill, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
A. E. Ashley, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICES.

Manufacturers by Special Appointment to H.M.'s Navy, at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

D. HOGARTH & CO'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

AND OILMEN'S STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF THE FINEST QUALITY.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Mulligatawny, Palestine Soups, Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets, Kippered Salmon, Herrings, Mackerel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines, Preserved Meats of all kinds. York Hams, Bacon, Truffled Pates, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages, Pickles, Sauces, Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies, Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

To be had of all respectable Storekeepers.
PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
D. HOGARTH & CO.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF,
223, WAPPING, LONDON, AND AT ABERDEEN.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 36s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS Free, on application at

The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,

Where the Machine can be seen and explained.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFTHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 78 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L.S.
To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS London."

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by JAMES FAICHNEY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.

AGENTS—London: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publisher Rue de Rivoli.—Calcutta: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—Madras: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co